FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DAILY ATTACKS SERB CULTURAL 'CHAUVINISM'

AU291505 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Oct 83

["Craftiness and Chauvinist Arrogance Against the Albanian Literature" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article writen by Dritero Agolli and Ismail Kadare which reads:

Polemics is going on in recent times in Yugoslavia with regard to the new unified educational programs of literature and language in all the schools; a commission made up of 200 "pedagogues" concluded its work, which had to be crowned, in the final analysis, with a general approval but instead of the approval, the theses of the commission were received with indignation by many forums and organs of the press and, in particular by the scholars, students, professors, and writers of Kosovo. As the Yugoslav press itself is forced to admit, the draft of the new programs was accused of putting the Serbian-Croatian literature on dominating positions with regard to the literature of other nations, of reducing in a perceptible way the literature of the latter and almost the complete elimination of the Albanian literature. One of the republics, Slovenia and, one of the regions, Kosovo came out publicly against the draft. The Serbians and the Montenegrins approved the theses, whereas the Macedonians insisted in putting them into life.

What was the cause of this reform? As early back as the events in Kosovo in Spring 1981, in addition to the savage repressive measures, the big Serb Chauvinists have held innumerable meetings, have made studies and investigations to discover the causes of what happened and to bar the road to its repetition. Blind as the chauvinists are always, they neither want, not are they in position to find and accept the real causes, but instead of them, they proclaim as causes those which are dictated by their logic and passion of a chauvinist. Hence, the old and new Albanian literature, the one which is created in Kosovo and, in particular, the one which is created in the P.S.R. of Albania became the target of their hatred. After having attacked it brutally at the beginning and after bringing nothing from this except their discreditation in the eyes of the general public opinion, they set to work to find out new means to attack this literature. The latest discovery of the new programs was one of these means. Through this reform, the chauvinists aim at practically liquidating the Albanian literature from the Yugoslav school programs, something which would be a dangerous step towards the denationalisation of the Albanians of Kosovo and of other territories of Yugoslvaia.

Once again the literature, just as the whole Albanian culture, language, and civilisation was subjected to the so much arrogant, cunning, and slyly chauvinist attack. How does the matter stands in reality, and what is the program allegedly drafted by the infamous all-Yugoslav commission in order to strengthen "unity-fraternity" and that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia recognize better one another?

Let us quote, according to the Yugoslav press, the unified program of literature which must be taught in all the secondrary schools of Yugoslavia. In the first year, the pupils must learn these authors: Ciril and Metodi, Petrarch, Drzic, Gundulic, Obradovic, Karadzic, Gaj, Preradovic, Radicevic, Njegos, Mazuranic, Presern, Miladinovic, Perlicev, Jaksic, Zmaj, Senoa.

The second year include: Balzac, Kovacic, Matavulj, Kersnik, Lazarevic, Kranjcevic, Ilic, Baudelaire, Matos, Santic, Catic, Rakic, Stankovic, Cankar, Misirkov, Kocic. In the third year: Brecht, Ujevic, Kosovel, Mekuli, Racin, Krleza, Andric, Crnjanski, Zupancic, Banjevic, Kulenovic, Copic, Bor, Sopov, Popovic, Vukosavljevic, Fadil Hodza. In the fourth year: Camus, Tisma, Kobeski, Zajc, Papahrai, Gjerqeku, Sinko, Dizdar, Selimovic, Lalic, Bohush, Marinkovic, Pavlovic.

The program needs no comment. It is a clear expression of the lack of scrupulosity and of the chauvinist intolerence. The literary universe for the pupils of the Yugoslav multi-national state must begin with Ciril and Metodi and must end with Pavlovic, that is, within the dimensions of panslavism. Even Homer and the ancient literature, with which the programs of literature in every country of the world begins, have been sacrificed for the sake of panslavism. And this is done with the intention to implant in the pupils the idea that everything, including literature, begins there where Slavism begins. We will speak no more about the defects of this program, but will dwell mainly on one of the main points where the polemics has been centered, on the massacred presentation of the Albanian literature in it. As is seen, the Albanian literature is represented only by two-three authors and one of them is Fadil Hodza, member of the Presidency of the LCY, who has been presented as a writer.

Such a representative list of the century-long Albanian literature would have astounded every Albanian, wherever he lives. Indignation would naturally follow astonishment. This is what is proposed to the nations of Yugoslavia by the champions of "unity - fraternity" and of the slogans: "Let us try to know one another in the best way", "To strengthen what unites us and destroy what separates us".

As is clearly seen in this draft, a grave attack is made against Albanian literature, an attack which even the occupiers and the assimilating Italian fascists have not dared to make. Three or four authors have been selected and have been presented as the only representatives of that literature, the books of which have become known and have been published in Europe since the 16th century, a literature represented by Barlet, Bogdani, Naim Frasheri, de Rada, Noli, Migjeni etc. without mentioning the writers of the present-day Albania. All these have been forgotten and eliminated from the draft. In order to justify this attack, the notorious commission of the "two hundreds" has had allegedly also debates in which the question has been presented in a principled way. As we learn from the Yugoslav press, before beginning the concrete work with the program, the commission adopted two theses -- the first, that the literature of the nation must be studied separate from the traditional origins, that is they must begin after 1945, the second, that these literature be separated from the literatures of the mother nation. Both of them adopted in the name of "unity - fraternity", and of "knowing one another in the best way".

It is clear the sinister aim of the great Serbs as to the separation of the Albanian literature from its tradition. Every one knows well that the best means to thin out the branches of a tree is to cut their trunk. So, the best means to reduce the Albanian literature created in Kosovo into a skeleton literature without blood is its separation from the Albanian trunk, either traditional or actual. But more than the Albanian literature that develops in Kosovo, the target of the Chauvinists is the hundred upon thousands of Albanian pupils of Kosovo, whom they want to deprive of the national treasure, of that century - long spiritual nutrition that has played and continues to play a role of first rate importance in moulding the Albanian man. Through such a program, they want to present completely in a fraudulent way one of the richest and ancient literatures of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Albanian literature, the cultural treasure of the Albanians, is part of the cultural universal treasure and no ill-intentioned attempt, no procustian bed could be able to damage it. Such a maining, as the chauvinists want to do, reminds one of the acts of Mongolian invasions or medieval inquisition and, as such, they are completely outdated.

As a great cause for this notorious reform, the strengthening of the unity of the peoples and nations of Yugoslavia, "unity - fraternity", "mutual recognition", "the fortification of bridges", etc. has been found. But the chauvinists are sincere in none of them. All these slogans are used in ominous meanings and which imply their opposite, such as for instance the slogan of "mutual recognition". There is no doubt that it is just the demand that the nations of Yugoslavia, being under a federation, know better the literature, art and the culture of each other. But, with the "mutual recognition", the chauvinists understand the recognition in one sense that is, the knowing of their culture and not that of the culture of the other. They have tried to legalize this stand particularly long ago, during their frenzied attacks against the Albanian literature, preaching that this literature is harmful to the Yugoslav unity, that it arouses troubles, destroys the bridges of unity, is responsible of misfortunes. Naturally, it depends on what the great Serbs mean with the words "unity", "bridges of unity" or "partitioning bridges". The history of mankind has proved that usually that what unites the rulers and chauvinists, separates the people and, the opposite, what units the peoples separates the chauvinists.

How would the great Serb chauvinists, those who were so much revolted by the spring 1981 demonstrations, and said everything against the Albanian youngsters describing them as irredentists, great Albanians, enemies of unity-fraternity and enemies of the Serb language and culture, call themselves now when they are furiously attacking the Albanian culture and literature allegedly on behalf of the unity of Yugoslavia?

Even the slightest keen mind in Yugoslavia understands well that the unity of Yugoslavia cannot be harmed at all by the literature and culture of an old neighbouring people who have developed them through toil and blood, that centuries have purified through great wars and dramas, a part of which have been common to all the peoples of the Balkans.

Such a literature, with universal fruitful messages for every people, with its Promethean spirit, high morals, lack of chauvinist and racist spirit, with its internationalism and humanism would by no means spoil the fraternity of the peoples, of the country but naturally, this would have happened if behind the world fraternity, the real fraternity existed and not its opposite.

Albanian literature is harmful for the chauvinists precisely because they have an unclean consciousness. The history of world culture has not known until now any national literature to have been a negative factor for the relations between the people. The Albanian literature has been and remains a factor of friendship between the peoples and this has always been described as one of its main values. But the logic of chauvinism is such as it urges the big Serbs to trample even the interests of Yugoslavia in the name of which they boast of, suffice to vent their sore and primitive passions. As champions of "opening the doors", they have allowed that all the old and new literary trends and currents, from all round the globe enter in Yugoslavia. Only when the question of one literature is raised, that of the Albanians, they see then with anger and frown and sound the clarion call to close the doors, and after this, they still have the courage to speak of unity - fraternity and mutual recongition with the Albanians of Kosovo.

The big Serbs seek the reasons of their disagreements with the Albanians of Kosovo, everywhere even beyond the borders, but they forget or pretend to have forgotten that the main cause are they themselves. The chauvinists cannot hope for agreement and understanding without being emancipated in this direction, without getting free from the complex of Albanian phobia. And this idea is ever more cultivated today in Yugoslavia among the most progressive circles of the country, including here even renowned Serb writers.

The struggle to defend the Albanian literature and language being waged today in Yugoslavia and in Kosovo in particular, is a noble and meaningful act. Like every struggle between culture and anti-culture, progress and regress, knowledge and ignorance, it is able to throw light and shadow, honour and shame on the warring sides. Only the fact that what cause does each side defend in this conflict shows in the best way the dignity and superiority of the protectors of the Albanian culture and literature over the dark forces of chauvinism.

PARTY PAPER MARKS TURKISH NATIONAL DAY

AU291521 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- Today, on October 29, 1983, the Turkish people celebrate a marked day in their century-long history, the day of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey 60 years ago, on October 29, 1923.

Today's newspapers carry articles devoted to this important event for the Turkish people. The newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses among others in its article that this marked event and day of celebration of the Turkish people brings into memory that turbulent and delicate time, in which Turkey found itself 60 years ago, when its sovereignty was seriously threatened, when the plan for the partitioning of the Turkish state in favour of the imperialist interests of the great powers of that time was being carried into life. The proclamation of the republic by the Grand National Assembly, on the initiative and under the direction of the distinguished leader of the Turkish people, Mustafa Kemal, an event which came after the victory in the battlefield, was fruit of the efforts and lofty aspirations of the Turkish people. Strengthening the unity of the people's masses, through a series of important measures, Mustafa Kemal, inspired by the democratic and progressive opinions, liberated Turkey and its people from the medieval yoke of the sultanate.

Further on, after speaking of the important measures adopted by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in the juridical, social and economic fields, such as abolition of titles of the kaliph and Ottoman princes, the closure of the religious schools, the abolition of the Islamic right, the recognition of the laic character of the state, etc., "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes: For this, the figure of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his deed is honoured today not only in Turkey, but also by the friends and wellwishers of the Turkish people everywhere. The leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha in his speech to the electors on November, 10, 1982, speaking of the ties of friendship between the Albanian people and the Turkish one has said: "We honour and respect the great leader of the Turkish people, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, who as an outstanding democrat, destroyed the Ottoman Empire and the caliphate and set up the new democratic Turkey. Let all the pseudo-democrats and pseudo-socialists who oppress the peoples, who trample on their rights and keep colonialism alive, sugar-coated with pompous words, follow the example of Kemal Ataturk who cut the "Gordian knot" of the Ottoman Empire with his sword. It is our desire that our friendship with the fraternal Turkish people should be continuously strengthened and developed further in every field."

Today, on the day of the celebration of the Turkish people, the article says further on, our people once again express the feelings of sincere friendship for the friendly Turkish people and once again express their readiness to cement and deepen the good relations existing between the PSR of Albania and the Republic of Turkey on the basis of the known principles that arrange the relations between the sovereign states, in favour of our two peoples. The Albanian people see with pleasure the fact that the relations between the two countries develop correctly and have assumed a good development, thus making a valuable contribution to the further development of the mutual relations and understanding of our two peoples. The benevolent stand of the Turkish public opinion and the official circles towards our country, the warm reception extended to different artistic and sport groups and particularly the realistic and positive opinions the Turkish press expresses for the Albanian reality, for the achievements of our people as well as for the leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, also show of the greater possibilities existing with regard to the deepening of the relations between our two peoples and country.

The cementing of the relations between the Albanian people and the Turkish people constitutes a valuable contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans, which the superpowers want to transform once again into a powder keg and set the peoples against each other. For this reason, the Albanian people and their government, fanatic in defence of the freedom and independence of their homeland, have pursued a policy of good neighbourliness in the relations with all the states and the peoples of the Balkans.

In this anniversary of the Republic of Turkey, "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in conclusion, the Albanian people express to the friendly people of Turkey, their most cordial greetings and the best wishes for their happiness and prosperity, wishing at the same time that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries deepen and strengthen further.

YORDANOV SPEAKS AT UNESCO ON GRENADA, ARMS

AU312007 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, October 31 (BTA correspondent) -- At today's plenary sitting of the 22nd session of the UNESCO General Conference a long speech was made by the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture.

The present session of the UNESCO General Conference is called at a time difficult for mankind, underlined Mr Georgi Yordanov. The acts of the countries and forces who prepare the deployment of new nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe and follow a militarist course pose an exceptional threat to the world peace.

For several days running we have been witnessing the armed aggression of the United States of America against a small and defenceless people -- the people of Grenada. The world met with indignation this encroachment against the norms of the international law. That is why we insist on the immediate halting of the intervention to Grenada.

Of course, we have not lost faith in the common sense, said the speaker. Peace and the very existence of mankind lie in our own hands.

This is the highly noble aim to which the proposal of the Bulgarian head of state for the conversion of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, into a region of trust and good neighborly cooperation, is subjected.

It is evident for every unbiased man, Mr Georgi Yordanov went on to say, that the implementation of the complex of measures proposed by the socialist countries at the forums in Prague, Moscow, Berlin and Sofia, will remove the nuclear threat, will open up a direct and reliable path towards the peaceful dialogue between countries and peoples, towards the restoration of detente, towards a fruitful exchange of material and cultural values. To unite people in the name of peace and the welfare of mankind -- this should be the determining principle of the policy of states.

He gave a positive assessment to the past three years since the previous General Assembly of UNESCO. The aim-oriented efforts of the member states have enriched mutual exchanges with cultural values. The spirit was established of mutual respect and understanding.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation dwelt also on the contribution of Bulgaria -- one of Europe's oldest states -- to the world treasure house. Bulgaria was the host country of the international "Banner of Peace" assembly, of the Sofia meeting of writers from all parts of the world under the motto of "Peace -- Hope of the Planet" and of other prestigious festivals and meetings of men of culture, science and education, he said.

The active participation in the UNESCO work is an expression of Bulgaria's principled peace policy, a policy of peace and goodneighborliness in the Balkans, of the widest-scale mutually advantageous international cooperation. Bulgaria's membership and prestige in UNESCO, said Mr Georgi Yordanov further, are inseparable from the name and the lifework of Lyudmila Zhivkov. She dedicated her talent, strength and inspiration to the process of getting to know the culture and the arts of the peoples as a reliable way for strengthening, understanding and cooperation in the world.

USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

AU311957 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 31 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the Soviet Union share a common wish to raise with every passing year the quality of their mutual economic relations of cooperation. This was stressed at the 27th session of the bilateral cooperation, which opened here today. The session is presided by cochairmen Kiril Zarev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, and Mr Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union.

At the plenary session today a wide range of issues were discussed concerning mutual economic ties, among which the coordination of the national economy plans of the two countries for the next five-year period, cooperation in mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, science, technology and trade. This year it is expected again that Bulgaro-Soviet trade will amount to about ten milliard [billion] roubles.

Attention was paid also to the technical aid the Soviet Union is rendering Bulgaria in the construction of new projects. This year alone, the Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with equipment for seventy Bulgarian projects and will render assistance in the accomplishing and putting into operation of fifteen enterprises.

It is expected that important documents on economic cooperation in some progressive branches of the economy will be signed at the present session.

TALKS HELD WITH BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU281000 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] London, Oct 28 (BTA corr.) -- The regular political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Great Britain were held on October 25 and 26 here. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy-minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. The British side was represented at the talks by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state for foreign office, and Mr Julian Bullard, deputy-minister for foreign office.

A wide range of topical international problems were discussed at the consultations and the state and development of Bulgaro-British relations were analyzed. The Bulgarian delegation expressed grave concern over the growing threat to the world peace proceeding from the course of confrontation and especially from the prepared deployment of new nuclear missiles in some West European countries, including in Great Britain.

In connection with this the significance of the proper use and the further improvement of the existing mechanisms for the development of the process for European detente was analyzed -- namely of the Soviet - American talks in Geneva, the Vienna talks, the steps outlined in the final document of the Madrid meeting.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev was received by Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, to whom he handed a copy of the Communique of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, adopted on October 14, 1983 in Sofia. The head of the Bulgarian delegation also met the deputy-minister of trade and industry, Mr Paul Channon, and had talks at the British Council.

Question of the further development of the relations between the two countries along lines of mutual interest were discussed at the meetings. The two sides expressed understanding of the necessity of further action aimed at the improvement of cooperation and contacts.

DAILY LAUDS ANDROPOV ON WORKS PUBLICATION

AU271414 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 26 October carries on pages 1 and 4 a 1,400-word article by Damyan Obreshkov entitled "Yuriy Andropov -- Words and Deeds" analyzing Yuriy Andropov's speeches and articles which have recently been published in Bulgaria.

Explaining the response evoked by this book in Bulgaria and "throughout the world," Damyan Obreshkov notes that "the interest in the personality and work of the man who recently assumed the leadership of the CPSU and of the Soviet state is growing from day to day. This interest is linked to the wise and uncompromising policy and stand of the Soviet Union against the exacerbating aggressive character of American imperialism. Comrade Andropov is increasingly defending this stand with the entire, enormous prestige of his position and with the strength which he represents."

The author proceeds with an analysis of Andropov articles on Marx and Lenin, stressing that "there has hardly been anyone since Lenin who has been capable of explaining Marxism in such a simple and easily understandable manner." Obreshkov praises Andropov's urging of higher discipline and thriftiness in the economy and particularly his insistence on the unity of words and deeds, on the necessity of "real deeds instead of vain talk, bureaucratic methods, and formalism."

Damyan Obreshkov then points out that "it is impossible to cite single quotations from Yuriy Andropov's works. Since everything he says is worth quoting, nothing should be left out, because every word of his is important, well-balanced, and exact, just like the people's wisdom."

The author states that "Andropov's point of view and work reflect the point of view of the Politburo and its work." Referring to the difficulty and complexity of these tasks which imply not only the reorganization of economic management and state administration, but also a "basic change in the pyschology and working habits of every working man," the author closes his article with the following remark:

"Yuriy Andropov is precisely the man who gave a confident and correct tone to the entire party, to every communist, to all Soviet society, and to every citizen for progress along all lines of socialist construction, in the economic sector and in intellectual life. This movement of progress will involve all efforts, all energies, and the great purpose-oriented striving of one society and one party which have already proved with practical historical deeds, that in developing and perfecting themselves according to the teaching of Marx and Lenin, they will lead mankind toward a splendid future."

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 23-29 OCT

AU292040 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 23 and 29 October, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a conference in Sofia on the program of the Bulgarian theater festival. (1830 GMT 24 October)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, conveyed greetings at a meeting in Troyan marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of a local partisan. (2000 GMT 25 October)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, together attended a ceremony in Kyustendil on the publication of a Soviet book. (1830 GMT 28 October)

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a birthday celebration of a local party member in Burgas. (2030 GMT 28 October)

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration in Shumen Okrug's village devoted to the 40th anniversary of a local partisan detachment. (1600 GMT 29 October)

INTRODUCTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY 'UNSATISFACTORY'

AU271038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] On 25 October at the Council of Ministers a meeting took place of the Commission on the Effective Use of Energy and Raw Material Resources. It analysed the results and the decisions that had been adopted on further implementing the tasks on the effective use of raw materials and materials in the sphere of the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry, and in Vratsa and Mikhaylovgrad Okrugs.

Effective quality and structural changes in the production and use of wood have been introduced as a result of implementing new technological decisions in the economic organizations and the system of forests and wood industry. The complex output of pinewood material approaches the best world achievements. Other enterprises of the national program on additional savings are also being implemented.

Despite the indisputable results of the introduction of new and modern technologies in accordance with the party decisions on increasing the quality of production while sharply decreasing the material expenditures per production unit, the results achieved are unsatisfactory. The scientific achievements are not being quickly introduced in practice. Certain combines and enterprises are still allowing overspending. The existing resources of secondary paper are still not being wholly utilized.

The commission adopted decisions obligating the Ministry of Forests and forest Industry to eliminate the weaknesses, and use the 1984 counterplans in order to realise additional savings in accordance with the decisions of the October 1981 national conference.

It has been established that despite the results that had been achieved, the existing reserves for using energy-raw material resources more effectively have not been fully utilized in Vratsa and Mikhaylivgrad Okrugs.

The commission instructed the appropriate executive committee of the okrug people's councils to adopt active measures to maximally identify and utilize the existing possibilities of effectively using the raw materials. materials, and so forth, and incorporating this in the 1984 counterplans. The okrug commissions on the effective use of energy and material resources have been instructed to have the economic organizations and enterprises that had allowed overspending to account directly to them, and to help them in implementing their tasks.

PRAGUE REACTS TO MATLOCK'S CONGRESS ADDRESS

LD311854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is usual that after a stay abroad, people talk about their impressions, some merely in a narrow family circle, some at public meetings. This takes place all over the world and is perfectly normal. Therefore, it came as no surprise when Jack Matlock, former U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who worked in Prague up until only a few weeks ago, addressed a meeting in Congress in Washington. On what occasion? Twenty-eight October and the foundation of the CSSR! Let me mention only one quote from his long address: I cannot tell you just in what way the CSSR will have become completely free again, but I think that in state affairs, faith is sometimes just as important as it is in religion. End of quote. Lo and behold, how easy it is to satisfy emigrees, the church, and public personalities with one sentence, and, in fact, say nothing.

However, there is a catch in this story. At the moment, Jack Matlock is President Reagan's special adviser for national security affairs. In this context, his above quoted "I cannot tell you just in what way" assumes a totally different message: The same message is now spelled out by U.S. weapons on Grenada. But we do not care for such freedom, the less so that it is being mentioned by the same mouth that whispers instructions for deploying American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, missiles trained also at the CSSR.

DISCLOSURE OF USSR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SLOVAKIA

WA311200 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Ota Filip: "Mysterious Happenings in Slovakia"]

[Text] The matter of Soviet nuclear missiles on sovereign CSSR territory remains a mystery. Officially there are absolutely no SS-20, SS-21, or SS-22 missiles in central Slovakia. However, a certain Jozef Sakac from Hostivice by Nitra, who has been sentenced to 13 years in jail, is creating an unwanted headache for the party peace-loving officials officials.

Jozef Sakac's story began rather innocently: He was aware that nuclear weapons were stationed in the vicinity, as were all citizens in the village. And when he found out further details about the sinister weapons from three soldiers, Jozef Sakac could not even dream about organizing a demonstration against the stationed nuclear weapons, much less could he expect a protest action supported by distinguished Slovak literary giants. No, he was only passing on what he knew.

The spreading of this alarminig information was qualified by the regional court as a classic case of espionage. The comrade judges only made one slight miscalculation: They did not accuse Jozef Sakac of defamation of the Soviet Union, or antisocialist diatribe, nor even of spreading warmongering propaganda; no, he was charged with disclosure of secret information which, in a socialist country is, without exception, espionage.

What a mishap! A socialist court in the CSSR established that, for a number of years, there have been Soviet nuclear missiles in Slovakia.

But the CSSR has no control over what is happening in Soviet military facilities and dependent housing, it is Soviet law that applies and that is why, even after the ill-advised sentence of the military court in Nitra, the Prague and Bratislava propagandists can continue to insist: "There are no nuclear weapons located on our sovereign territory!'

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA

LD311818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received in Prague Jiri Vesely, the newly-appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kampuchean People's Republic. The meeting took place in connection with the latter's taking up his diplomatic post.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG END; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD260047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The seventh session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG ended in Prague today with the signing of a protocol. The commission assessed the current state of cooperation between the two countries in this sphere and laid down its directions for the next period. Particular attention was paid to trade exchange between the two states and the further broadening of economic and industrial cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantages.

LIBYAN ARMY DELEGATION'S TALKS REPORTED

LD282034 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Prague -- The visit of the Libyan Armed Forces delegation, led by member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the Libyan Army Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, to Czechoslovakia contributed to further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Libya.

At meetings with Czechoslovak Minister of Defence Army General Martin Dzur, the Libyan Army representative expressed his satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

The Libyan delegation, which was on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia from October 26-28 at the invitation of the Czechoslovak minister of defence, left for home Friday.

Husak Receives Jabir

LD281438 Tripoli JANA in English 0903 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Muharram 22, Oct 82, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The Czechoslovak President and Secretary General of the Communist Party Gustav Husak yesterday morning received the Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir who handed him a letter from the revolution's leader.

Discussion during the meeting centered on aspects of bilateral cooperations between both countries, the current international situation, and world peace and liberation issues.

During the meeting, Brig Jabir affirmed the Libyan Arab people's resolute steadfastness against the imperialist conspiracy to undermine the civilisational achievements realised under the great al Fateh revolution in all fields and the savage crusading onslaught against the Arab nation. On the other hand, President Husak expressed appreciation for the Libyan Arab people's gigantic and continuous efforts to confront imperialism and zionism and affirmed the Czechoslovak people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their continuous struggle for freedom and progress.

The meeting was also attended by the Czechoslovak defence minister and the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Prague.

TU COUNCIL GREETS PRC COUNTERPART'S CONGRESS

LD192106 Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] On Wednesday [19 Oct] the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions sent a telegram of greetings to the 10th Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

It stressed the common task of trade unions all over the world in the fight against the sharpening of international tension caused by the most reactionary circles of imperialism. It also expressed the conviction that the Chinese trade unions will play an active role in the defence of the interests and rights of the working people and in strengthening peace in the world.

REPORT ON FOJTIK-LED DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

AU251015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (CTK) -- A CPCZ delegation led by Jan Fojtik, alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 16 to 22 October. The delegation also included Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, and other party workers.

The delegation acquainted itself with the ideological work experience of the CPSU as well as central, republic, and oblast ideological institutions in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. It also exchanged views on current problems of political-educational and propaganda activity and on further improving ideological cooperation between the two parties.

The CPCZ delegation met with representatives of the CPSU Central Committee departments of propaganda, science and education, culture, and international information, and acquainted itself with the theoretical work of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the USSR Academy of Sciences, with the practical training of ideological workers in the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences, and with the mass political and organizational work of the House of Political Education run by the Moscow Oblast Committee and of the CPSU Moscow City Committee.

The delegation also paid visits to Kiev and Leningrad, where it had discussions at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Committee visited some party committees, and primary party organizations, and met with the aktiv of ideological workers.

In Moscow, the CPCZ delegation was received by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks, which were of a cordial nature, and which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, were attended by Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

ARMY COMMANDERS ADDRESSED BY DZUR, HAMAN

LD311749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, a meeting took place today in Prague of commanders and political workers of the CSSR People's Army. It was attended by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense, and other officials. Also present were Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, Soviet representative of the Warsaw Pact joint supreme command forces attached to the Ministry of Natilnal Defense, and Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in the CSSR.

Minister Martin Dzur, analyzing the results achieved in combat and political training in the past training year, noted that the tasks set out had been fulfilled. The combat-readiness of the CSSR People's Army has improved, the initiative and activity of troops has grown, socialist competition has developed further, and military discipline has further strengthened.

Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, conveyed the thanks of Gustav Husak, president of the republic and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for the successful completion of the planned training tasks, and for the purposeful development of party political work. He also expressed thanks for the help provided by members of the Army to our national economy.

Comrade Josef Haman stressed the need for a persistent high degree of combat-readiness and preparedness of the CSSR People's Army in the conditions of heightened class struggle and growing aggression of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism.

HONECKER MEETS FRG GREENS; MISSILES DEBATED

Receives Greens 31 Oct

LD311805 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 31 Oct (DPA) -- GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker on Monday afternoon received a seven-man delegation of the Bundestag Greens for a talk in the East Berlin State Council building. The Greens themselves say they wanted to discuss in particular issues connected with peace and security policy as well as humanitarian problems.

Even as they were welcomed the Greens made their special position clear. Their administrative secretary Lukas Beckmann handed Honecker a draft with the text of a "personal peace treaty" containing the pledge to "work for the start of unilateral disarmament in our country," "to exclude the mutual use of force in every case," and "not to see one another as enemies and to eliminate the concept of the enemy."

Petra Kelly, one of the Greens spokesmen, wore a white T-shirt with the peace symbol "swords into plowshares," which is officially frowned upon by the GDR, while the other members of the Greens delegation wore corresponding badges. Miss Kelly also handed Honecker a photograph of the Soviet sculpture in front of the UN building in New York which symbolically represents the transformation of swords into plowshares. The GDR authorities have virtually banned the wearing of badges with this symbol in the GDR.

Those taking part in the talk, which is being held at Honecker's invitation, include on the GDR side Karl Seidel, head of the Western Department in the SED Central Committee responsible for relations with the FRG, and head of the West Germany department in the Foreign Ministry.

Missiles, Relations Debated

LD311944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a delegation of the FRG "Greens" today for an exchange of views on topical questions concerning the safeguarding of peace. The delegation included Bundestag deputies Gert Bastian, Petra Kelly, Otto Schily, Antje Vollmer and Dirk Schneider; Federal Executive member Gustine Johannsen; and federal manager Lukas Beckmann.

During their talk, Erich Honecker said that the GDR, as a socialist state of workers and peasants, had always directed its whole policy toward a lasting safeguarding of peace. We do not want any aggravation of the situation because we have set ourselves great goals of peaceful work for the benefit of our people, he said. For this reason the GDR strongly opposes new American nuclear missiles, the deployment of which would set in motion a fresh round of the nuclear arms race. They are first-strike weapons with which NATO intends to achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact. This would not bring more security; not for the Federal Republic, not for its people and not for Europe as a whole, but would further destabilize the international situation and increase the danger of war. Erich Honecker pointed to Yuriy Andropov's offer made at the end of August, in the event of agreement with the United States, to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range missiles and warheads to the level prior to 1976.

Anyone ruling out this flexible and far-reaching offer obviously wants to deploy new missile systems in any event and is only conducting negotiations for the sake of appearances.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR and its allies are striving for treaties and accords that reduce the danger of the world's sliding into a nuclear inferno. For this reason the GDR has taken up the Swedish proposal and spoken in favor of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, with the inclusion of all GDR territory. It wants Europe eventually to be free of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the FRG Government has not joined in with this.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR opposed nuclear arming as early as the 1950's. At that time the peace movement in the GDR had already spoken out for a ban on nuclear weapons. In January 1979, over 13 million GDR citizens signed an appeal against NATO's arms drive plans, and over the past weeks and months millions of people -- workers, cooperative farmers, scientists and artists, Christians and atheists, and above all, young people -- had demonstrated impressively their desire for peace. This independent peace movement in the GDR has the great advantage of operating in a state which has the same goals and carries the stamp of the traditions of antifascism, antimilitarism, peace and international understanding, as the GDR Constitution underscores.

As preserving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe is the issue at stake, the GDR is in favor of negotiating further rather than deploying, he said. But if the United States and its NATO allies disregard all warnings and constructive proposals, a new situation will arise. The consequences would have to be borne by those who bank on a policy of military strength instead of reason. Those who want confrontation will not be allowed to achieve superiority.

During the frank talk, in which different viewpoints were also advanced, the representatives of the "Greens" gave their justifications for the need to halt the arms race and to aim for a new security policy. Because of their geographical position and German history, the two German states have a special responsibility for peace, they said. Between East and West, all available possibilities must be used, in accordance with the principle of common security, to achieve a European peace system. The existing confrontation between the blocs must be abolished. The representatives of the "Greens" also spoke in favor of instituting a progressive process of full normalization of relations between the two German states.

GDR 'Peace Movement' Debated

LD312221 Hamburg DPA in German 1951 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 31 Oct (DPA) -- A delegation of Bundestag "Greens," according to its own report, broached the subject of discrimination and suppression of the independendent peace movement in the GDR during its meeting in East Berlin today with GDR party and state head Erich Honecker. Honecker was given a list with the names of 25 to 30 GDR citizens from various towns who have been imprisoned for their commitment to peace work, newsmen were told at a press conference this evening held by the seven-person delgation.

The "Green" said that they had been told that voluntary church worker Katrin Eigenfeld, from Halle, who had been arrested in August, would be released. The case of youth deacon Lothar Rochau, who was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in mid-September by the Halle Bezirk Court, is being reviewed. Rochau had appealed against the verdict, which had been passed at a closed trial.

The "Greens" said that in their talk with Honecker they had stressed that it is very important to the peace movement in Western Europe that the scope for the independent peace movement in the GDR be expanded and that reprisals against it cease. They announced that on Friday they would be handing in a petition to the U.S. and Soviet Embassies in East Berlin as a means of drawing attention to the danger to mankind. They intended to carry out this action together with people from the GDR, the Netherlands, and Britain. They told Honecker about these plans but had not asked for permission. They also made it plain that they regard the peace movement as transcending blocs.

The "Greens" representatives said that in their talk with Honecker they had suggested a television discussion with representatives of parties and churches before the November 21 Bundestag debate on deployment of the new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This discussion should be shown in the GDR and the Federal Republic. In response to this [words indistinct] that this could be put into effect with "responsible representatives." Former Bundeswehr general, Gert Bastian, said that with regard to unilateral disarmament measures demanded by the "Greens," there had been no response in the talk with Honecker, just as there had been none last week in the contacts the "Greens" had in Moscow, nor earlier in Washington. But they intend to continue raising this demand. There had also been no agreement on the question of the eastern side refraining from taking the countermeasures announced in the event of new medium-range missiles being deployed in the West. Petra Kelly said that Honecker had spoken of the fact that the people of the GDR were naturally utterly against NATO deployment. They would not "rejoice" at the deployment of new weapons in the GDR, but they would accept it.

Honecker Peace Statement

LD312222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- During the talks that Erich Honecker had today with a delegation of the "Greens" he handed them a written statement in which the most urgent questions of the safeguarding of peace are summarized as follows:

It would be a service to peace, the security of Europe, and cooperation between the two German states:

If not only the GDR but also the FRG would strive to see that, like the Soviet Union, the other nuclear powers would also state their readiness to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons; if not only the GDR but also the FRG would be prepared to strive for a Europe free of nuclear weapons; if not only the GDR but also the FRG would support the signing of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintaining of peaceful relations;

If not only the GDR but also the FRG would strive for an agreement at the Geneva negotiations on both the number of medium-range missiles available to each side and on the number of warheads on land, sea, and air-based missiles; if not only the GDR but also the FRG would strive to ensure that at the Geneva disarmament conference the United States, too, is prepared to draft and conclude in the shortest possible time a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

We are unreservedly in favor of speeding up the drafting of an international convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, of achieving a convention banning the neutron weapon, of immediately starting negotiations on the banning of deployment of weapons of all kinds in space, of reaching agreement on an international convention banning radiological weapons, and of speedily solving the question of better security guarantees for states not possessing nuclear weapons.

HONECKER STERN INTERVIEW ON MISSILES CITED

LD010011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave an interview to Peter Scholl-Latour, chief editor and co-publisher of the FRG weekly magazine STERN, dealing with questions of the GDR domestic and foreign policy. Their talks took place in the SED Central Committee building.

In answer to a question on what effect the stationing of American Pershing II missiles would have on FRG-GDR relations, Erich Honecker emphasized that he holds the view that as long as the stationing of the U.S. weapons systems has not yet begun in Western Europe, an agreement is possible. "We support the view that it is more in the interest of mankind to continue to negotiate rather than to deploy. In my letter of 5 October to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, I therefore again appealed to the FRG Government to rethink its position on this question. For historical reasons alone the duty arises to counter a development which can lead to the self-destruction of the European nations, even mankind."

"It is unlikely", Erich Honecker underlined, "that if there is a further escalation of the international situation, the as yet not quite normal relations between the GDR and the FRG would be promoted. The siting of new U.S. first-strike weapons at our front door, that much is already certain today, would force our alliance to take the necessary political and military countermeasures." Corresponding preparations are already underway, as could be seen in the statement by the GDR national Defense Council of 24 October 1983. Under no circumstances would the military balance of forces, essential to the preservation of peace, be allowed to tilt in favor of NATO. It would therefore be better to refrain from stationing the missiles in the West.

In response to another question from the STERN representative, Erich Honecker said: "In the foreign affairs field we consider it to be most important at present to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race. In this we are dealing also in our relations with the FRG according to the principle of doing everything possible to develop peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit." In a Europe of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders and equal security for all, much is possible for the benefit of nations. Asked about the most recent PRAVDA interview by Yuriy Andropov, Erich Honecker said: "This document gives an assessment in concentrated form of the state of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. New important elements in the USSR position are presented which are aimed at guaranteeing constructive progress."

The dead-end at the Geneva negotiations is caused by the unrealistic and one-sided U.S. position. It is obstinately pursuing the line of stationing its new missiles in Europe, Erich Honecker said. The USSR continues to show flexibility. It is continuing its efforts for agreement on the basis of preserving the current balance of forces in Europe, that is, the nonexistence of U.S. missiles. With this it is making a contribution, not to be underestimated, to still reaching a solution at the Geneva negotiations. The delaration by Yuriy Andropov that a continuation of the present Geneva negotiations would become impossible if new American missiles appeared in Western Europe, is of fundamental importance, as well as, on the other hand, that the negotiations could be continued if the United States did not begin with stationing its missiles in practice. "This agrees with our previously stated position that it is more in the interest of mankind to continue to negotiate rather than to continue to arm."

HONECKER SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO AUSTRIA

LD271238 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] On the national day today of the Republic of Austria, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, sent cordial greetings to Federal President Dr Rudolf Firchschlaeger. The telegram continues that the recent state visit to the GDR as well as the friendly and constructive talks affirmed in many respects the exemplary relations between both states and nations. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that in the future, too, they would have a positive influence on the dialogue and cooperation between East and West.

HONECKER MESSAGE MARKS DEATH OF USSR'S RASHIDOV

LD010954 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Erich Honecker sent a condolence message today to the Soviet party and state leadership on the unexpected death of Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP. The message says that the CPSU, the Soviet people, and the international communist movement are losing, in Rashidov, a true figher and internationalist. The deceased had undertaken outstanding work over many years in the construction of socialism in Uzbekistan.

NORWAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Fischer Welcomes Stray

LD311144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Svenn Stray, the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway, arrived today for an official visit in the GDR. He was invited by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, who welcomed his guest and entourage at Berlin Schoenfeld Airport.

Leading GDR Foreign Ministry staff were present at the welcoming ceremony. Also present were Per Borgen, Norwegian ambassador to the GDR, and Wener Krause, GDR ambassador to Norway.

Fischer-Stray Talks Begin

LD010736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR, Oskar Fisher Fischer, and the Kingdom of Norway, Svenn Stray, began their official talks this afternoon at the GDR Foreign Ministry. Their talks centered on the further development of bilateral relations between both countries and current international problems. Both ministers expressed the certainty that the visit would contribute to the further strengthening and expansion of relations between the GDR and Norway.

In discussing international questions, Oskar Fischer and Svenn Stray were in agreement that in spite of differences of view on the causes of the current increase in tensions, the preservation of peace has to be the highest aim of all national and international actions.

It was especially important, said Oskar Fischer, to prevent a new round of the arms race and the threatening inferno of a nuclear war. He explained in the talk the active policy of the GDR and its alliance partners aimed at peace and disarmament. This policy found most comprehensive support among the GDR population.

The Norwegian foreign mininster spoke in support of a continuation of the Geneva negotiations to a successful conclusion. He agreed that a military balance was essential to the preservation of world peace.

Earlier, the guest had laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism. The talks between both foreign ministers will continue on Tuesday.

Further on Talks

LD010936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN0 -- In the present most tense international situation, good bilateral relations are of special importance, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said this evening in Berlin at a dinner for his Norwegian counterpart Svenn Stray. The joint concern for peace, he said, demands renewed effort to improve the world situation. The GDR feels obliged, together with the USSR and its other allies, to search again and again for ideas and opportunities to secure peace. Not deterrence, but the principle of equality and equal security has to be realized.

The Prague declaration, this summer's joint statement in Moscow, the results of the Foreign Ministers Committee in Sofia, and the Berlin CEMA meeting, as well as the most recent interview by Yuriy Andropov, especially show the readiness to try and lead the Geneva negotiations out of deadlock after all. Terrible things can still be prevented, but this has to be wanted, and immediate decisive action has to be taken. However, the introduction of new weapons systems would pull the rug out from under all of this.

Plans are now to be realized, Oskar Fischer stressed, according to which a war -- and it would be a nuclear one -- is only 6 to 8 minutes away from peace. Equally alarming are statements on the "ability to lead" and the "winnability" of regional nuclear wars, as well as the statements that it is unfortunate to be European. This does nothing to reduce the concern in the GDR -- on the contrary. And the invasion of Grenada did nothing to create confidence. The results of the Madrid meeting, Oskar Fischer emphasized, could defuse the tense East-West relations and lend new impetus to the continuation of the CSCE process. Although both countries hold different views as to the causes of the tense international situation, there is no doubt that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, to detente.

In his response, Svenn Stray said that his visit was an opportunity to exchange views on current international questions as well as on the further development of relations between Norway and the GDR. He described bilateral relations as good, without special problems. Cultural relations are characterized by practical cooperation and regular work. In the field of environmental protection, too, there is cooperation. Speaking about joint trade, Svenn Stray said that his country hopes for positive developments in exports to the GDR. For countries like the GDR and Norway, he said, East-West relations are of particular interest when it comes to international issues. The cooperation which led to the Helsinki CSCE Final Act in 1975 should continue to form the basis for a constructive and active policy of detente between East and West.

After the Norwegian foreign minister presented his point of view on the NATO missile and the Geneva negotiations, he noted that in the negotiations of strategic arms, in the Vienna negotiations as well as within the CSCE process, disarmament and arms control are being discussed despite the tentions in East-West relations. This gives rise to hope that at the Madrid meeting agreement on a mandate for a disarmament conference in Europe was achieved. In closing he emphasized: "Today we held useful and important talks on political issues, and during our visit there will be more opportunities to continue this dialogue." It is important that countries like the GDR and Norway have this sort of contact, contributing to deeper understanding of each other's views and to building confidence and cooperation.

Participants at the dinner were candiate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Jarowinsky; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, Presidium member of the People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the DBD; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Council of Ministers, Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health, and Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for area-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry; as well as other official figures.

AXEN MEETS WITH NETHERLANDS OFFICIAL 28 OCT

LD290025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Oct (ADN) -- The need to lead the Geneva negotiations toward a positive outcome was underlined by Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and M.A. Kolster, international secretary of the Netherlands Government Party Christian Democratic Appeal, during a meeting in Berlin on Friday.

Hermann Axen spoke about the GDR's contribution to realizing the constructive peace and disarmament proposals of the socialist states. In view of the destructive U.S. attitude at the Geneva negotiations, the end of the preparations for the siting of nucelar first-strike weapons in Western Europe, and in view of the U.S. brutal aggression against Grenada, it is now more important than ever for all responsible political forces to unite their efforts to end the arms race and to achieve arms limitation and disarmament agreements on the basis of equality and equal security.

The two politicians called for the continuation of the political dialogue and the expansion of economic and cultural relations between the GDR and the Netherlands.

BRIEFS

COAL MINING REPORT -- The quantity of brown coal extracted in the GDR has risen by 20 million tons annually since 1980. Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR Central Power Commission, other SED Central Committee members and candidate members, and Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy, discussed problems related to securing fuel and power supplies for the winter 1983-84 at a party aktiv session in Schwarzheide on 14 October. Horst Wambutt, head of the SED Central Committee section for basic industry noted in his speech that thus far stocks of soft coal totaling more than 38 million tons have been extracted and 2.5 billion cubic meters of domestic natural gas have been extracted. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Oct 83 p 4 AU]

SYRIAN, PLO OFFICIALS ON LEBANON, 'ARAFAT

LD311240 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- "It has been proved that the United States supports the Phalangist government, has sent warships to Lebanon and interferes in the civil war in order to force its power in the region," said Fawzi (Sajjagh), member of the national leadership of the Ba'ath party to Sandir Bocz, NEPSZABADSAG correspondent in Beirut.

He pointed out: "The Lebanese patriotic forces reject surrender, and want the implementation of the UN resolution on the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. As for Syria's role, we, naturally, support the Lebanese national forces, and the Lebanese people themselves have doomed U.S. schemes to failure but not Syria."

On the relations of the PLO and Syria he stated: "We want, and fight for, a united Palestinian resistance movement. The break in the Fatah caused damages to our interest as well, but we consider it as an internal crisis of the Fatah. The majority of the Fatah and the Palestinian organizations want reforms and the respect of the resolutions of the National Council."

Fawzi (Sajjagh) stated that the reconciliation of Syria and 'Arafat is possible. "If 'Arafat is able to settle the debate within the Fatah, despite hostile statements, we would see him in Damascus with pleasure. We hold the cause important and not certain personalities."

On the relation of 'Arafat and Syria, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, stated among other things: "'Arafat has to find a solution within the Fatah and to restore his relation with Syria."

He pointed out: "We wish to maintain good relatilns with every Arab country. However, Syria is not a country of any kind as the Palestinian movement cannot advance without Syria. It is not a matter of emotion but a fact. However, settlement is still possible. It is not 'Arafat's retirement but far-reaching reforms and collective leadership that is demanded."

ACZEL MEETING WITH SANDINISTA DELEGATION REPORTED

LD311313 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Sandinist Research Institute of Nicaragua has visited Hungary on the invitation of the Research Institute for Party History [RIPH] of the HSWP Central Committee, October 31-30. The delegation was led by Director-General Flor de Maria Monterrey, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front General Assembly and of the Council of State.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, has met the delegation.

The delegation had talks with RIPH Depity Director Janos Molnar and other senior research associates on the organization of research, and prospects for cooperation between the two institutions.

Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP CC and director-general of the party's institute for social sciences, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, have met the delegation, which has also visited the HSWP's college of political sciences.

KADAR, LOSONCZI REPORT TO PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

LD282343 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian people's Republic met in session Friday.

Janos Kadar briefed the body on the visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation to Poland, and the Presidential Council approved the report. It established that the visit served well the development of the traditionally good relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian and the Polish Peoples, the cause of socialism and peace. The joint stand will give a fresh impetus to the further development of political, cultural and economic relations.

Pal Losonczi informed the council on his participation in the 38th session of the UN General Assembly and the meeting of heads of states and governments initiated by Indira Gandhi, in New York between September 26 and 30. The body approved the report.

The president of the Presidential Council also reported on his visit to Cyprus October 18 to 21 on the invitation of Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus. The Presidential Council approved the report and established that the visit and the cordial talks have contributed to the further development of the two countries' economic and cultural relations and the strengthening of bilateral ties.

The Presidential Council modified in a resolution Hungary's contribution to the International Monetary Fund.

The council decided on honours to be awarded on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

VARKONYI, OTHERS ATTEND WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY

LD311843 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A wreath-laying ceremony was held today at the statue of Mihaly Korolyi, on Kossuth Square [in Budapest] in memory of the declaration of the independence of the Hungarian Republic.

Following the playing of the national anthem, wreaths were laid on the statue on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the 1918 Bourgeois Democratic Revolution. At the statue of the president of the first Hungarian Republic flowers of memory and gratitude were laid on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and of the Budapest party committee, by Gyula Kallai and Mihaly Jasso; on behalf of the Presidential Council, by Gyula Uszta and Ignac Pioker; and on behalf of the Council of Ministers, by Peter Varkonyi and Jeno Vancsa.

U.S. BEHAVIOR IN LIGHT OF GRENADA 'INVASION'

LD311312 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 31 Oct 83

["'Grenadian Lesson' (by PAP Editor)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 Oct (PAP) -- The brutal aggression by a super power, the United States, against a small, sovereign state, Grenada, has become a fact which must be of great significance from now on for all considerations on the destinies of the contemporary world.

The state of armaments, growing threats stemming from the confrontation policy pursued by the Reagan administration, and a deadlock in talks supposed to serve disarmament and dialogue have created a situation which is more than conducive to a broad understanding of the fact that humanity has come to face threats whose dimensions are reflected not in the alternative: peace or war, but in the alternative: peace or annihilation. Under the circumstances, the American invasion of the 100,000-strong Grenadian people made everybody aware of many new aspects of the threat.

Firstly, nobody can have the slightest doubt today that the U.S., guided by its own egostical interest, is determined to still apply most brutal means to fulfil its policy's aims.

Secondly, one has received confirmation of what has only been a guess so far: that the U.S. wants to be the only agent to morally qualify actions in the international arenas, usurping the exclusive right to assess and judge others' actions and applying a peculiar preferential treatment to itself.

The Grenadian adventure of the U.S. means supreme hypocrisy and a mockery of accepted norms of international coexistence.

Thirdly, the invasion of Grenada proves that Washington, while fulfilling its aims, has no slightest intention to take heed of the stands taken by other states from its own bloc, including the closest allies.

All this creates a new situation in all assessments of the present and expected U.S. behaviour towards both those countries whose internal policy may be "negatively assessed" by Washington and considered a "threat" to its interests, and especially to "its security" and those who, belonging to the same alliance, have already entered or will enter into definite patterns of dependence.

This must primarily refer to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. While offering their territory for the purpose, West European states must be aware now, after the Grenadian lesson, that they will not be consulted on the use of these missiles and that thus they introduce a highly explosive charge into their territories, Washington being the only one to light the fuse.

Already today we have to deal with quite a new quality in Western Europe as regards the awareness of threats and determination in the struggle for peace and disarmament. Now, that a lesson of how to ignore partners has been given, in view of the Grenadian issue, the awareness of the instrumental treatment applied by Washington to all others is going to be ever greater.

It is by no means a surprise for the Poles. The policy of undeclared war pursued by the U.S. towards Poland, only because internal developments in Poland turned in the direction which was undesirable for Washington, destroyed the illusions of those who still had them. The Grenadian lesson is only a confirmation in this respect.

MATERIALS ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF MSZMP'S KADAR

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

AU311136 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 October 83 p 3

[Speech by Army General Wojiech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered at a dinner held at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 26 October in honor of Janos Kadar, head of the visiting Hungarian party-state delegation]

[Text] Hungarian comrades and friends: On behalf of the party and state authorities of the PPR I cordially welcome dear Comrade Kadar; I welcome the party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic. We are very glad of our meeting. We remember the cordial reception given to the Polish delegation in April last year in Budapest. We want our Hungarian guests to feel welcome in Poland, to feel that they are among the closest friends.

The kinship of historical experience and similar history for many generations have shaped the emotional ties that bring our peoples so close together. In the common struggle for the freedom of the homeland and for the cause of the people, patriots and revolutionaries from both our nations have written many glorious chapters. On the Danube and on the Vistula the bitterness of defeat and the yoke of foreign bondage are well known. But we have also experienced the time of liberation, the start of the new, socialist era in our history. Rich patriotic and progressive traditions inspire us even today to strengthen the bonds linking Hungary and Poland. The most valuable fabric of the bonds at present is proletarian internationalism and the socialist community systems. In 1948, on the 100th anniversary of the spring of nations, which related so much to our nations, the Polish-Hungarian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was concluded. It created a new basis for alliance in making what is Hungarian a concern for Poles and what is Polish a concern for Hungarians. We have great respect for the effort of the working class and the whole Hungarian nation, which under the leadership of your party is building a socialist present and future. Innovative and efficient Hungarian solutions are met with great interest in Poland. We congratulate the Hungarian comrades' on their widely known achievements in ralationalization of forms of management, in consolidating the nation around socialist tasks. Your achievements, as do the achievements of other countries of the socialist community, confirm the great creative possibilities of real socialism. They testify that despite various problems and obstacles, socialism has indefatigable reserves for development. They also strengthen our Polish conviction that by consistent implementation of the line worked out by the Ninth PZPR Congress we will overcome present difficulties.

Esteemed comrades, after so many cruel experiences, especially during the last war, Poland is vitally interested in building the Europe of permanent peace. We have often expressed our serious concern over the deterioration of the international situation. It results from the present NATO policy and, above all, of the United States, designed to upset the existing equilibrium, to alter the balance of forces in the world. A policy of constructive coexistence is to be supplanted by an era of imperialist diktat and compulsion. The deployment of U.S. missiles inWestern Europe constitute an attempt in that direction.

To the same strategy are subordinated the phenomena of questioning the permanent agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. Along the same line lie the successive facts of armed intervention and ceaseless brutal interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries. Hence, the great importance of close cooperation between the brotherly countries, the unity of the socialist community.

The union of our countries in the political-defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact, and within the CEMA, the friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the coordination of measures on the international area -- these are the surest guarantee for a joint security. The more cohesive and viable, the stronger the formation of our system, the more durable the guarantee of peace on the European Continent and throughout the world. The socialist community opposes the present U.S. policy with a realistic program for the return to detente. It is expressed by the documents of the Prague conference of the Political Advisory Committee, as well as by the statements made by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries of 28 June of this year. The momentous proposals for halting the armaments race were presented by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his recent statement. Thus it is our socialist part of the world that submits consistently and patiently a realistic alternative to the irresponsible, adventurous policy that draws mankind closer and closer to the brink of catastrophe.

By rejecting the realistic platform of compromise, the West takes upon itself the heavy responsibility for the further course of events. The countries of the socialist coalition have stated on many occasions that they will not remain idle in face of destabilizing undertakings, that they will not allow NATO to achieve unilateral supremacy. Today's talks confirmed our solidarity with defensive measures taken by the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact, and also the indispensability of our joint reports for security of the socialist nations.

Esteemed Hungarian comrades, the Polish nation has begun its 40th year of socialist construction. Under the leadership of the party, revolutionary change in national fate has taken place: educational, cultural, and professional advancement for many millions of the working people; modernization, industrialization and urbanization of the country. Despite painful experiences, despite damage, the achievements of socialism in Poland have a historic and indisputable dimension. We have experienced severe difficulties. Today things are still not easy; there are still difficulties. We are going step by step towards full normalization, we are stubbornly carrying out decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, we have been treating as a particularly important task the reconstruction of the closeness of the party and the working class, the working people, of a sensitivity to all that threatens the socialist principles of coexistence and social justice.

Of great importance for the mobilization of the party's forces was the recent 13th plenum of the Central Committee. PRON is being consolidated, we are perfecting the practice for cooperation with allied parties, class trade unions are being developed as an exponent of interests of the workers, processes of socialist democracy are being broadened. By firmly implementing the line of accord, struggle and socialist reforms we are strengthening our PPR.

The economic situation is still very complex and our community still struggles with everyday burdens; however, improvement is gradually coming about, production and labor productivity are increasing, and our results in agriculture are not bad. The social program is being continued. Due to the introduction of reform essential changes are taking place in the functioning of the economy.

I would like to state with satisfaction that we are endeavoring in this field to make use of your experience. All this is not to the particular liking of American imperialism; thus, restrictions are being maintained, propaganda aggression is being stepped up. These are futile attempts, however. We do not intend to stray from the chosen road. Poland is, and will remain, a firm, reliable link in the socialist community. Recent years have proved once again how important for our state and people are fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. It is our constant striving to continue further mutually beneficial, closer cooperation. We again expressed this during the recent Berlin session of CEMA. Its results show that possibilities and prospects for socialist integration are constantly widening and growing richer.

Dear comrades and friends, the driving force in shaping and development of bilateral relations is Marxist-Leninist ideological unity and close cooperation of our parties, the PZPR and MSZMP. The considerable achievements of our interparty and interstate cooperation we assess with respect. I take the opportunity to thank you for the understanding and trust shown even in the most difficult moments.

We note the development of mutual relations, particularly systematic growth of trade exchange, but also cooperative agreements of great importance. We have not yet exhausted all existing reserves -- material, organizational, and intellectual. Talks conducted during your present visit and joint decisions have shown that we wish traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship to continue, to enrich with new contents and forms.

Thus we are marching towards an active development of cooperation between our parties and states in the economic domain and, above all in coproduction and specialization of production, in the sphere of science and technology, and also in contacts between the trade union, cultural, and youth milieus. All this lies in the best-conceived interest of both our peoples.

With this in mind I propose a toast:

To the unflinching friendship and fruitful cooperation between Poland and Hungary!

To the prosperity of the brotherly Hungarian people!

To the MSZMP! To its Central Committee!

To you personally dear Comrade Kadar!

To the victory of the cause of peace and socialism!

To the good health of all our Hungarian comrades and friends!

[applause]

Kadar Dinner Toast

AU281733 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 October 83 p 3

[Toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the 26 October Warsaw banquet given in his honor by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, entitled "Your Results Fill All Adherents to Socialism and Progress With Hope."]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, esteemed Comrade Jabionski, dear comrades, our Polish friends: On behalf of the Hungarian party-government delegation, I thank you for the invitation and the cordial welcome you have accorded to us. I thank Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski for his warm words to us and his praise for the socialist constructive work of our party and people. Availing myself of this opportunity, I great you and, through you, the Polish communists, the adherents to socialism, the residents of Warsaw, and the fraternal Polish people with sentiments of true friendship on behalf of our party and government and the Hungarian working people.

Comrades, our delegation came to the PPR with the assignment and intention of imparting through our meeting and talks a further impetus to the development of our multifaceted cooperation and of further strengthening historial Hungarian-Polish friendship.

At our talks today we listened with great attention, Comrade Jaruzelski, to the sincere and frank briefing by our Polish partners on the internal situation of the PPR. During our talks we noted with pleasure that the resolute efforts are not in vain, that under the leadership of the socialist and patriotic forces the gradual elimination of the social and economic crisis in Poland is succeeding, and that the consolidation of the internal situation is progressing.

Apart from expressing our solidarity and readiness to help, we Hungarian communists were convinced even in the most serious days of the crisis that the Polish communists, the Polish followers of socialism, themselves must find the socialist solution to the tough problems of society. It was our deep conviction that the Polish people, the Polish working class, who has experienced so many hardships in their history, would find with the leadership of the revolutionary party the way of salvation and progress of the country. We know that even today the Polish people live in difficult and complicated conditions. But the results of the socialist solution to date rightly give us hope for socialism and social progress.

We know from our own practice that during the settlement a lot of hardships must be endured, but we also know that every difficulty can be removed if the people unite. Our experience also shows that a determined policy of the party, expressing the interests of the people are taking realities into account, can count on the trust and support of the great majority of society.

The plans of the enemies of socialism, of the international reactionary forces, to disintegrate People's Poland have failed. Those communists, patriots of other parties and non-party members who stopped the disintegration with a determined effort and brought the country onto the road of solution performed a great service not only for their people but for all mankind. The existence and strength of the PPR is an important factor today in the community of the socialist countries, in the struggle of the progressive forces, in the struggle for European and world peace, and we hope it will become even more important in the future.

Bearing all this in mind, we congratulate you for the results achieved to date, and we sincerely wish the PSPR, its allies, and the fraternal Polish people complete success in the solution of the numerous and hard tasks before them in the building of socialism. Our fraternal party, the PZPR, the Polish Government and the Polish people can rely in the future and also on the friendly understanding, trust and support of our party, the MSZMP, our government, and our working people.

Dear Polish Friends. Speaking about our homeland we can say that the political situation in the Hungarian People's Republic is stable. Party members and non-party members, people of various outlooks, the working class, all are united in the alliance to continue creative socialist work. But our tasks are not easy either. Our working people, led by the MSZMP in difficult conditions, put much effort into implementing the resolutions adopted at the 12th MSZMP Congress. In order to improve the balance of our economy in the present difficult international political and economic situation and to protect the standard of living so far achieved, there is need for even more disciplined work, increased mobilization of reserves, and to more fully develop the creative strength of the working masses. We are convinced that we will overcome our difficulties, and achieve our envisaged goals and realize our plans. The guarantee is the creative force and will for action of the working people.

In our work priceless help is given by our cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the countries of the socialist community, including People's Poland. Our friends know that our opponents must face the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic will steadfastly continue forward on the road of building socialism.

Dear comrades, in the talks that began today we unanimously agreed that contacts between our countries are being developed successfully; traditional fraternal friendship between the Polish and the Hungarian people is alive and is being consolidated. A decisive role in this is played by close cooperation between our parties, which has remained unbroken even in the most critical periods. The fact remains that economic cooperation between our countries is being developed according to plan. Specialization and cooperation in production is increasing, goods turnover is increasing. I should also mention the importance of cultural, educational, and scientific exchange. We consider it important that in the future we must seek new and effective forms of cooperation in all fields.

We are convinced that the development of cooperation between our parties, the broadening of contacts between our countries, and the consolidation of friendship between our nations serve equally well the good of the Hungarian and the Polish people, and the cause of socialist community.

Dear comrades, during our talks complete identity of view prevailed in assessing the main problems of the international situation. We must state with regret that the dangers threatening peace are increasing. The cause of the deterioration situation is the military policy conducted by imperialism and the extreme circles of NATO that strive for military superiority. In the circumstances the most important goal and the immediate task for every nation and for every peace-loving force, is to do everything possible to prevent the danger of nuclear war.

The Hungarian people, like other people, would like to live and work in peace. We believe that regardless of the present development of international tension, the threatening danger can be prevented. We are ready to do everything in our power to this end. The military balance of forces created after World War II is the basic factor for peace and international security. Its maintenance is in the interest of not only the socialist countries but also every nation in the world. Together with our allies we are striving to shape the balance of forces on the lowest possible level of armaments. We therefore support the known initiatives of the Soviet Union and the proposals made by our socialist community that take into consideration the correct security interests of all interested parties in order to ensure a proper base for agreement.

We want a decrease in and a cessation of tension in Europe and in other parts of the world, which is growing now as a result of the combined effect of the arms race, artificial reduction of interstate relations, and of an incitement to mistrust. The reactionary efforts against the PPR aim at intensifying international tension. But history has already proved several times that a policy that ignores realities cannot succeed. We believe that the peoples and responsible political factors of Europe will not permit the achievements of detente and the results of building peaceful relations to be in vain.

It is reassuring that at the Madrid meeting, after 3 years of hard work, sober-mindedness has gained the upper hand and our mutual interest to uphold the European security and cooperation process has prevailed, so that it has become possible to conclude successfully the Madrid meeting.

The Hungarian People's Republic is engaged in international activity. It consolidates its unity and cooperation with the socialist countries and takes part in the efforts to develop the constructive contacts between countries with different social systems. It is our conviction that by this we can contribute to the continuation of East-West dialogue and can help maintain the process of European security and cooperation and in the final analysis contribute to the defense of the peace of our continent. We are and will be together with our Polish friends, as with our other allies in the Warsaw Pact, in the struggle led by the socialist countries for the security of the mankind and for averting the dangers threatening the existence of mankind.

Dear comrades, our dear Polish friends, we are profoundly convinced that our present meeting and talks will also reciprocally enhance our experiences, strengthen our unity, further enrich fruitful cooperation between our countries, and contribute to reinforcing fraternal friendship between our peoples.

We wish much success and successful work to the PZPR and its allies, the Polish working people, in making their socialist fatherland, the PPR, prosper.

Janos Kadar then raised his glass to fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries; continued successes of the Polish people, who are building socialism; indissoluble friendship between the Hungarian and Polish peoples; and the health of Comrade Jaruzelski and our Polish comrades and friends present.

Jablonski Speaks at Ceremony

LD272016 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Henryk Jablonski's Address at Belvedere (Summary) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Addressing a ceremony of decorating Janos Kadar with the high Polish distinction of the Grand Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said, among other things:

Ties between the Hungarian and Polish nations have existed for many ages and their traces have been recorded in the folk tradition, culture and even loan-words. Memories of cooperation between patriots of our both countries at the time of national liberation fights in the 19th century are particularly vivid. Later, new impulses for contacts and cooperation were brought based on the development of the working class movement, and primarily its revolutionary stream, in Hungary and Poland.

The unity of ideology and common goals we are aiming at have become a basis for ever broader cooperation between our states and ever closer bonds which link our nations. The main credit for its goes to the parties which lead these nations, being faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism and co-building the political, economic and defenseive coherence of socialism and peace.

We express our full appreciation for the atainments of the Hungarian socialist workers' party and we realise how grand was the role played by you, Comrade Kadar, as a long-time first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

With the Hungarian party and the Hungarian nation we share great respect for your entire life, and we rejoice at the successes scored under your leadership by Hungary, which is to close to our hearts. It is your country's might and development that also constitutes [word indistinct] strength, and the power of our entire socialist community, Jablonski said.

Having this im mind, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic adopted a resolution to confer upon Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the grand ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic in connection with his 70th birthday and in recognition of his outstanding merits rendered for developing relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic as well as for his all-round contribution to the cause of friendship, cooperation, and unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Kadar Address at Factory

LD281736 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at 27 October meeting with workers and management of Marceli Nowotko enterprise in Warsaw -- recorded in Hungarian with sentence by sentence Polish translation]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Polish friends: I am very glad that our hosts included in the program today's visit to your factory. I was happy to arrive here. I stay here with joy and I feel good among you. Perhaps it is because I spent half of my life as a metallurgical worker, and -- believe it or not -- I was once young. [applause] This means that we understand each other with the use of few words. [applause]

Thank you for the invitation, the reception, for friendly words addressed to me by the comrade chairman representative of workers from your factory, representative of the Warsaw enterprise committee, and those Polish friends and comrades with whom I had a chance to exchange a few words while touring the factory.

There is a great thing in the world: Polish-Hungarian friendship. As you know, it has a history. All through history the Polish and Hungarian people fought for their freedom -- often together -- but this historic friendship and community in our century was filled with new content. Hungarian people as well as Polish people smashed capitalism and entered the new road of development of socialism. That means filling our traditional friendship with a new, modern essence.

We are going along a new road; we think that the future of the Hungarian nation is defined by the fact that it has entered on a new road, the road of construction of socialism. I do not wish to interfere in Polish internal affairs -- I am not authorized to do that -- but history teaches us that the road of the future for the Polish nation and the working people in Poland is the same road we have taken in Hungary, the road of socialism. We are going along the same road. And in the future, too, we will be on it, on the road of social progress and that which can be concisely expressed in two words: socialism and peace. Our party and government delegation which has arrived here has come with instructions and the will to further develop traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship and to fill it with new meaning.

Unfortunately, we are living in times that preclude a lot of considering and thinking. Our program here is also short. There are many events, many tasks back at home and throughout the world. We have come to visit you for 2 days, but after the experiences of the first day, I think that we have accomplished quite a lot.

Right now I cannot give a detailed report. Yesterday in several talks we reviewed our mutual relations and the international situation. Based on our ideas, our principles, and on realistic possibilities, we held talks, and we have agreed to continue, deepen, and consolidate multilateral Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields, and all others, including contacts between the people.

Judging by the first day, I can state that our talks on the development of our mutual relations added new impulse. I am very grateful to Comrade Jaruzelski -- not just I but all members of our delegation, and remaining members of the Polish delegation with whom we had a chance to talk and meet -- first of all for openness and sincerity, for friendly good atmosphere met on every step.

If you allow me I would like to say several words about recent events in Poland; please believe that there was a period when we went through dramatic times, as you did. Hence, party, government, and state leadership, members of the Hungarian party, and the whole Hungarian nation was with you in our thoughts, and thought about your problems, sometimes more than of their own.

Please believe me, we were very worried, sincerely worried, and for many reasons. I always speak straight. (?Such are) the forces of socialism. (?We were worried) out of sincere, genuine friendship; for we wish the Poles all the best. And there is one more thing -- I always formulate things sincerely, also because of our interests -- we wanted to have the unusually complicated and difficult problems that oppressed you solved in a way that serves the cause of the Polish nation and the cause of socialist Poland. Believe me, we did this out of our convictions, our feelings, and our best wishes for you. I do not want to go into these matters in detail here, for I have no authorization to deal in detail with Polish internal affairs, but I would like to tell you something and you know this: that certain reactionary forces and world imperialism wanted Polish problems to be resolved by external force and the thing they would have liked most of all obviously would have been to interfere from without themselves, but they very rapidly came to see that this was not feasible and that is why they wanted another external force at least, a socialist force, to interfere in Polish affairs, for that would have been a great propaganda gain for them.

We Hungarians, the party members and not only the party members, I would even say on behalf of the whole society, [words indistinct] so that the enemy from outside cannot interfere and that on the other hand the socialist friends need not interfere. I know that you, the PZPR, the Polish Government, the working class, the whole Polish society continues to have many problems, but please believe me -- and I am not saying this to be polite, because I am not a polite man -- that Comrade Jaruzelski and his allies, and I do not mean only communists, those who were with him have done a great service not only to Polish society, not only to the socialist camp, but to all mankind when they stopped anarchy in the country. And through that they have shown that the positive elements of Polish society, (?who take the form of) Marxists, socialists, and other positively thinking people, have enough resolution and enough energy to take matters into their own hands and to deal with them. They have put an end to this great anarchy and entered the road of socialist development, even when we know that that road will be neither straight, short, nor easy. And we are grateful for that, we thank them, because they have thus done a service not only to their own nation, not only to us, but to the whole international community, to Europe, because the existence of socialist Poland is a very important factor for world peace.

With your permission I will now link these two issues. We have received information about your enterprise, about your life here. We have heard about this today, too. This enterprise is on the right road. I think this also applies to political respect. It is providing important support for stabilization in Poland today and doubtless even more in the future. I congratulate you on this with all my heart, I thank the employees of the enterprise and the directorate and wish them further successes and would like to refer to the whole country. I congratulate the PZPR, the Polish Government, Polish communists, the whole Polish nation, and Comrade Jaruzelski personally for having taken Polish affairs into their own hands, and I wish many successes to the whole nation, its authorities, including the party and its allied parties. May they record as many successes as possible in the further development of the country.

I stress this once again: I am doing so in accordance with my reason and my heart. I congratulate and wish you enormous and total success. I offer thanks for the words of greeting that have been addressed to me on behalf of the enterprise and of Warsaw. We will pass this on over in Hungary, on Hungarian soil. They will be received there with a joyful heart. And I for my part also thank the enterprise, the whole of Warsaw, the working class, Polish society.

And I would like to say a few short words about Hungary. Well, comrades, in these questions, too, unfortunately there are certain elements shared by Poland and Hungary. The crisis you have experienced here over the last 3 years, we experienced before you. There would be no point in making wagers or showing off as to which crisis was the worst or most difficult. We understand you, on the basis of few words, for we have gone through similar things. But we in our Hungarian [word indistinct] considered the true element of tragedy to be -- and perhaps it is the same one here -- that the true opponents of the socialist state, of communism, of the state of the working people, became mixed up with the mass of normal people, people who perhaps had simply gone astray. Believe me, this was the real problem. There were many people in outrage, various wrongs were perpetrated -- they were simply outraged. But after all, those were normal people, members of the working people, members of the people. And the enemy, cunningly exploiting our own errors, stirred people up still more. I symbolically understood this in 1956 as follows: Out on the streets let us say 1,000 people come out against socialism and if one were able to pick out the 30 real opponents of socialism from among this 1,000 then one could have settled matters very easily, without ceremony. But this [word indistinct] of many hundreds [words indistinct], which after all was on our side, could not be simply [words indistinct]. These two groups always have to be distinguished from one another. And from among the crowd of those who come out against us one also has to select the real opponents as against those who for some emotional reasons figure alongside them, so that everyone finds his right place. We fought, we strove, we resolved things as best we could.

In any case, we continue to go forward along the road of socialist development. And we for our part have many difficulties with which to struggle. Please believe me that your difficulties and ours are very similar. Our country also has problems with debts; we, too, are seeking solutions to bring about more effective [words indistinct] to strengthen and protect the values of socialism, and to develop them further and create a bright future for them. This is a problem for us, too. I have been a communist for a long time now, I can't even remember how long. We have learned pretty precisely how one is to settle capitalism's hash, how to defeat capitalism. But the tasks we have to grapple with when we have power, when we have to build anew -- in this area we are achieving progress very slowly. One needs time for this. We are in no way consoled by the fact that capitalism needs 150 years to come to grips with fuedalism. We have to learn how to work well.

I would like to say three things. Perhaps all three are political in nature. First: There was a time when we thought, in our youth, that communists [passage indistinct]. On the basis of many years of my own experience I ascertained that communists are not some special [words indistinct]. They are made of the same stuff as other people [words indistinct]. They are the same sort of people, and there are not some better [words indistinct].

Some are nervous, others are able (?normally) [words indistinct]. We are of the opinion that socialism is something more than just a matter for communists. Socialism is a matter for the nation. It is a matter for the future and happiness of the nation. And a socialist society -- and in the future, the classless communist society -- is not just made up of party members. It is a matter for the whole nation. And everyone must take part in the work of the building. And in this society everyone has equal rights and duties, everyone who takes part in its construction.

I don't know how it is in Poland, whether there are any statistics to show how many Marxists and how many scientists there are, but in Hungary it seems to me that we are in the minority. Moreover, statistics on how many real communists, revolutionaries, we have who are ready to devote their lives [words indistinct]. We do not know this.

Society is made up of honest people. And our task is for everyone to work honestly and honestly build the new society. That is why we are of the opinion that for the good of the common cause the party people and the non-party pepole, the believers and the non-believers, must join forces -- all those whose heart is in the construction of a new and better future.

The second matter I wish to touch on is that of the trade unions. There was a time when we imagined things very simply: One has to seize power, issue the appropriate regulations and decrees, and in 3 months' time there will be socialism. It looks as if this will be a more protracted process.

After 1956 we had to cope with the question of the trade unions, and it was rather difficult. This is what we thought and tried to implement: We told ourselves that trade unions are an organization that represent the interests of the working class, an organization just like the party. Several tasks stem from this. The first is that trade unions must support the people's power; they must support the socialist system. The second is that they must support issues to do with the development of production, issues to do with economic development. All in all, it is a very simple matter.

In our country we introduced the dictatorship of the proletariat in 1919; it was broken by alien interventionist forces. At that time, in 1919, the dictatorship of the proletariat had a very well known leader and representative. He was an excellent speaker, not just like Hungarians tend to be, but a real Roman orator. At that time there was the so-called demand for the three 8's: an 8-hour working day, 8 hours of rest and 8 hours of sleep. This comrade [words indistinct] and he says: And we demand 8 hours of rest, 8 hours of play and 8 hours of sleep. Well, they ask, when are we to work? He comes up with: You have worked enough.

Of course it is easy to say such things, it is easy to applaud them, but life is different. We used to say at the inception of the period of constructing our system that under capitalism the matter was simple, because capitalists make their living out of exploiting the workers. But the working class cannot make ends meet out of exploiting the former capitalists. A socialist system is a (?class) system.

In order to have something to divide, we must first produce it. No one will give it to us for free. The old times have gone; we must produce, so that (?things get better). And the trade unions must play a part in this.

A third function is added to this. [words indistinct] that it must defend the interests of its members. Why? (?This is provided for by law and by socialism), that interests of their members, the working people, must be defended. But there are a great many people doing this. That is why there is a need for trade unions, to deal with the problems of workers and those who are in employment are observed, and if there are errors and deviations in the implementation of these laws, the trade unions must make their voice heard in their defense. We are trying to implement such practice; and in our country trade unions are alive and working.

Moreover, we are of the opinion that the trade union is not just some sort of ordinary branch of the party organization. Of course, the party is the fundamental leading political force, but our mass organizations are independent. You cannot say to the trade union: You must do this and that because this is what the party has decreed. It is the task of the communists to say: We are proposing this and that and then to say why they are proposing it, to make people believe in it.

The trade union defends workers' rights on its own, because if it does not, then why keep it separate? Let us just unite in one big party and the matter is disposed of, things will simply be easier, why maintain two organizations? But we are of the opinion -- and wish to implement such practice -- that socialism has a need for independent trade unions. I believe that trade unions must implement just such policy and practice.

The second question, which I think represents a large problem in Polish society, is that of the relationship between the state and the Church, the relationship between the socialist state and the Church. In Hungary this relationship has been regulated. Obviously the situation in Hungary is different from that in Poland: We have more churches, but we have regulated the relationship between the churches and the state. I think we have done so in an honest fashion. How? What is the basis for this? We respect the freedom of conscience of people, of believers. We respect the autonomous functioning of the churches. And our request is for the churches to observe the laws of our state, observe the Constitution. And that, if possible, they agree with regard to the fundamental functioning of our society. And we have come to an agreement over this. (?There is also) understanding on (?paper) [words indistinct] In Hungary we have an organization called the PPF communists, non-party people, various mass organizations, people with the most diverse convictions, people with various world views.

And in the national council of this organization there is a person responsible for all the churches in Hungary. And in this organization, in which all the participants are unified, irrespective of their views, the main striving of society is realized [words indistinct] (?construction).

I took part in the last congress of that organization. I heard speeches, including speeches by the heads of churches in Hungary, the head of the Catholic Church who stated that they retain their faith, but according to their abilities they support the program of construction of socialism by the society.

Here, in this circle, I will say that I have also met a different man, Pope Paul VI. And we talked. And I told Pope Paul VI that in Hungary the relations between the state and the church have been regulated. And I said that I consider this to be a major development because thanks to this we have given great help to those people in Hungary who are believers, following their consciences, because after the liberation there was the proble of large landholdings and in general there was capitalism. [sentence as heard] And then, we communists said this system of large landholdings must be destroyed, the land must be taken over, and the owners' factories must be nationalized.

Then we had as a primate, Mindszenty. We are not concerned with his religious convictions but with his policy. He was against sharing great land properties, against socialism. I said to Pope Paul VI then that our believer citizens did not know what to do, better to follow their church, which was against socialism, or to support progressive ideas in their country and thus find themselves opposing their church. Even a believing person is unable to divide. Believing man would like to live in happiness on earth and to deserve salvation after death. And I said to the pope that this problem was regulated in our country by regulating the questions of the church and state. Thanks to this, believing man is able today, in accordance with his convictions, to follow the new road as a man, and is not opposing his own church. He obeys the church and religious affairs in questions which are linked with his outlook. Hence, at every chance when this is duscussed, even of large meetings I say that I respect every man who honestly performs his work and his duty, regardless of whether he is a party member or not, believer or not.

No single citizen belongs to the first or second category, he regulates his own affairs as he thinks best. In their free time, some, if they wish, go to church for mass, and they feel good there. Others play domino, and still others drink vodka -- everybody does what he feels like. I repeat, in our country a communist has not a single privilege except the chance and obligation to work for the good of the people. All citizens regardless of organizational affiliation, regardless of their convictions are completely equal [words indistinct] and in their life are being guided by equal rights and obligations, these words I wanted [words indistinct].

As for international affairs, unfortunately we must also deal with them every day. We live in very tense situation. Our socialist position is honest and just. We can represent it with a clear conscience. Imperialist cirlces, particularly those of the United States, strive to achieve military superiority, and this is not permissible. We on our side, the socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, and other countries-- do not wish to achieve superiority. We say that security must be equal for both sides on a lower level of armament, and this cause is being served and confirmed by decisions made in January in Prague, in June in Moscow by represnetatives of socialist states, and the GDR and Czechoslovak Governments concerning deployment of rockets. Now, while we are talking, Comrade Andropov has made new positive proposals which say: Talk and come to an agreement, But we cannot allow the opponent to achieve military superiority. Perhaps young people do not fully understand this, but we have lived under capitalism, and we know what the world was like when capitalism ruled the whole world, and even today of what capitialism is capable: We can see the expample of a small island -- Grenada. You have read the papers. There is a nation of 200,000,000 -- the American state; and there is a tine island with 120,000 people -- and this tiny island threatens the security of the United States. And so, disregarding the statute of the United Nations, the normal principles of internaitonal law, this state perpetrated an armed aggression.

I wish to end the part of my speech devoted to the international situation by saying that the situation is dangerous. But we, the peoples of socialist countries, must have confidence. Our position is an honest and just one. And we have this strength: first and formost the unity of the socialist countries; first and foremost the socialist people's will to peace, thanks to which we will be able to prevent another world war.

Allow me to make just one personal digression. I became a communist in 1931. At that time, we, too, were active in the underground as an illegal party, just as it in Poland. I was invited to a meeting of an illegal organization of young communists. The secretary of our organization, a girl, spoke of the international situaiton. She began by saying that the international situation was complicated -- this was in September 1931 -- and indeed, it was complicated. Today, too, it is complicated and still continues to be acute. But if I had been told in 1931 that in 30 years there would exist such a socialist system, with such enormous potential, and with such a correct and just position of its own, and that there would be the Hungarian People's Republic and the PPR, then I accept such a present situation with all its complexity and difficulties. [sentence as heard] We must have strong nerves. We must be persistent and everyone must discharge his duties with honesty, from the ordinary worker who has learned his skills up to the leaders of the party and the state. The future belongs to peace and socialism and not to imperialism.

Thank you [words indistinct] I spoke for a bit longer than I intended. We rarely have opportunities of meeting and that is why I would like to say that I thank you cordially for these nice gifts. If I may, I would also like to give you a modest momento to mark (? our meeting today). I would like to assure you that through good times and bad alike our party, our state, and our nation will be with Poland, with you, comrades. And remember: A correct and just cause will be victorious. Thank you cordially. [applause]

Kadar Press Conference

LD290827 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1903 GMT 28 Oct 83

["Extensive report" on 27 October press conference in Warsaw by Janos Kadar of Hungary for group of Polish and Hungarian journalists; conference chaired by Bogdan Jaracz, head of the Press, Radio, and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee, and attended by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; Kadar speaks in Hungarian with sentence by sentence translation into Polish -- recorded]

[Text] [Jaracz] WE warmly welcome esteemed Comrade Kadar and the Polish and Hungarian journalists. There are in the hall Hungarian correspondents permanently accredited in Poland. There are journalists who are covering your visit. There are Polish journalists from press, radio and television, and press agencies. There are representatives of the Union of Hungarian Journalists and of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL]. Journalists throughout the world (?value) direct contacts with politicians and I know that those gathered here were pleased at the chance to meet you, Comrade Secretary, to obtain from you opinions and impressions from your short but very busy stay in Poland. The plenary talks ended literally a moment ago. Knowing your custom, Comrade Secretary, we expect at the beginning to hear a short speech and then, (?if you agree to) such a proposal and if there is time left, the journalists might ask questions. [Words indistinct]

[Kadar] Dear comrades: If I may be permitted to express such an assessment here, on behalf of members of the delegation and of myself personally, I may state that we came here with good expectations of our comrades, of a friendly nation, but these talks have exceeded our expectations.

We expected something good, but it has been even better. This concerns first of all the talks themselves, but also other meetings here and there, especially our factory visit today.

Here we express sincere thanks to our comrades, to Comrade Jaruzelski, to the representatives of the allied party first of all, for the atmosphere that characterized this meeting. An open, comradely, friendly atmosphere has prevailed in these meetings. We have mutually informed each other about our situation, our tasks, and most importantly we have agreed in deepening, widening, and further strengthening Polish-Hungarian relations. It seems conditions for this are very good. The traditional fraternal Hungarian-Polish friendship helps us in this, as does the internationalist contacts between the MSZMP and PZPR and, I dare to add, the allies of the PZPR. We stated that there are many advantageous fields still open for cooperation. This serves the interests of both countries, of both peoples, and it will be surely a positive contribution to the collaboration of the socialist countries. I would like to repeat here that thinking about the critical Polish years we have always supported the idea that Poles should take their affairs into their own hands and we value very highly that resoluteness with which the anarchy was stopped and which led the country on the road to a positive socialist solution. We also highly value the fact that in these critical years our Polish comrades and our friends have been able to keep the Hungarian-Polish friendship unbroken. I do not know if I may say this. I would like to stress that now we meet a realistic approach on the part of the Polish partners. On many economic cooperation questions we were able to reach agreement in the last 1 or 2 years. Before, we were unable to do so in 20 years. An example of this is the bus cooperation agreement signed a few days ago. I could tell many more examples. Keeping all this in mind we congratulated our Polish comrades and friends, knowing that they have to solve many difficult tasks, but they have started to go along the road of consolidation.

By this they did a great service to the Polish people, to other socialist countries and even to the peace-loving peoples of Europe. The existence and activity of the socialist PPR is an indispensable condition for the peace of Europe and also for the peace of the world. This is given today. Hungarians hope that this will be even more so in the future.

International problems are very acute. The comrades are acquainted with the issue of the American missiles, since every day for months now it has been featured in the papers. The comrades know our stance. There are the Soviet proposals and there are the proposals of the Warsaw Pact, which take into account the mutual interests of the two parties in order to bring about an agreement through the talks for a lower level of armaments. That is our proposal. However, if it meets with no response, then the [word indistinct] situation forces us to say that we will not permit an infringement of the equilibrium in arms. This is illustrated by the recent agreements between the Soviet Union and the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Please believe that this is not just in the interests of the Polish and Hungarian nations or the other socialist peoples, but it is in the interests of all nations of Europe that the equilibrium not be disturbed.

[Question by unidentified journalist speaking in Hungarian followed by Polish translation] The question is: Polish-Hungarian cooperation is positively [word indistinct]

[Kadar] Thank you for the question. Cooperation between our parties is developing normally, systematically, a precondition of which is, of course, that the same ideas guide our parties, the same [word indistinct] that each of them serves the interests of its people in an honest way. This also has its institutional side. In a sense our 2-day talks in themselves are an indication of (?cooperation) between our parties. We cooperate on the basis of annual and bi-annual plans of cooperation. This ensures a mutual exchange of experiences, which is a very important element and those topics [word indistinct] cooperation is bilateral and also [words indistinct] international worker movement. (?This applies to experiences). We think that today all parties of the socialist countries have at their disposal very worthwhile experiences, including the MSZMP (?and the PZPR), whose experiences it is our obligation to look at attentively and utilize and copy.

[NEPSZABADSAG journalist Szabo Istvan] Comrade Kadar met many personages in the course of these 2 days. Apart from political comments, what personal elements did he enrich himself with in these 2 days?

[Kadar] At the rally in the factory a certain topic was raised. At once time there was a legend that communists are built of [words indistinct] In my view, communists are more or less (?built the same) as other people. I think that perhaps in (?other) socialist countries, communists have no privileges; they do not have any rights that would exceed civic rights. They have the right to work more for society. Of course, in accordance with nature, communists are also only people; [word indistinct] among themselves. One is more emotional, another is more rational, some are highly-strung, others more patient, [words indistinct] here after only these 2 days I (?have met) very responsible members [words indistinct] but not only [words indistinct] with various people, as regards, their function. [words indistinct] Poles are varied. I think they are nice, because (?they gave us) a friendly reception, as if they understood us, as if we [word indistinct] the same thing and that is the most important thing. It is (?not) a question of a beauty contest among men. We concern ourselves with social problems. I think that the communist idea itself should not serve to (?make) individuality into a uniform, grey [word indistinct] to hamper the development of personality, but on the contrary. Perhaps this process (?is not developing uniformly) but it seems that it is developing.

[Podkowinski, chairman of the international journalists club] I would like to go back to the part of your speech today where you gave an assessment of the international situation. I would be interested in the prospects for coming out of the impasse between East and West, since relations between all nations in Europe depend on it.

[Kadar] It is my belief that the deterioration of the present international situation is caused by certain circles in NATO and in the United States which got into their heads the idea that they will achieve military superiority. And they are taking additional steps which intensify the international situation. This is dangerous; it increases tension. They will not achieve superiority. At some point they will wake up and commonsense will again prevail. There is no other way out for the human race. In short, either human civilization will be destroyed or we get together and discuss international problems and try to find solutions which will satisfy all interested parties. I believe in this.

Recently I had the good fortune to converse with a highly placed statesman in America. In his company there were other people in civilian clothes. But I know that that they have high military education. And this was a very frank conversation. I said that the socialist countries -- as far as the level of technological development is concerned -- have not achieved the same level as in the West in all fields. This is true. This has its historical reasons. For those territories where socialist revolution was victorious were (?backward) regions. And you cannot do everything at once. You gentlemen must know this. [Words indistinct] the realities of means of defense, here the socialist camp is keeping up with the West. For this is a certain soldierly nature; it also points to the other side saying that there are more weapons there. But if you ask them, well, how much do we have, if things come to a conflict, then how do we stand? Well, please be worried [as heard] (?one said). But it would not be good to put this to the test. And to this the Americans also [word indistinct] and therefore I believe in the victory of commonsense, for they are realists, too.

[Szof, editor from Polish radio] In our country we are introducing, although not without difficulties, troubles and resistance, an economic reform. The achievements of the Hungarian reform are therefore enjoying increased interest. Would the comrade first secretary like to give us some encouragement by recalling the first stage of the reform in social support for it? How and when did you manage to convince workers and directors of enterprises?

[Kadar] As a rule people like what they have gotten used to, what they learned, where they are are efficient. Some new things, some new issues, this sometimes gives them unpleasant concern. When something new has to be done, it takes some time before they become convinced and learn -- some more some less. But what guided us? I am unable to describe reform in detail [words indistinct] I do not wish to boast [words indistinct] but I would say that we introduced a system of control 14 years ago.

Document Signed

LD281231 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, October 27 (MTI) -- On Thursday Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, signed an aide-memoire on Wednesday's talks of the Hungarian-Polish working group responsible for economic and technical-scientific affairs.

Joint Communique

LD281159 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 28 Oct 83

["Hungarian-Polish Joint Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI) -- Led by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a Hungarian party and government delegation paid an official friendship visit to Poland on October 26 and 27, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The Hungarian delegation was given a warm welcome that truly reflected the fraternal friendship and mutual respect of the Hungarian and Polish peoples.

The talks of the two delegations were attended on the Hungarian side by Janos Kadar, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the CC, Deputy Premier Istavan Sarlos, both members of the Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC, and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungary's ambassador to Warsaw, and on the Polish side by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Roman Malinowski, supreme executive of the United Peasants' Party, Edward Kowalcyzyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, both deputy prime ministers, Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the PUWP CC and member of the Political Committee, Zenon Komender, president of the PAX Society and deputy premier, Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PUWP CC, Mieczvslaw Rakowski, member of the PUWP CC and deputy premier, Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier, and Jerzy Zielensky, Poland's ambassador to Hungary.

At the talks chaired by Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski the sides informed each other on the two parties' situation, experiences and aims of their socialist construction work, cooperation and main trends of its further development between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic and exchanged views on topical questions of the world situation and the international communist and workers movement.

Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of the efforts made to implement the resolutions passed at the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress and to consolidate life in Poland. He spoke of the work of the front of national reconciliation, acting under the guidance of PUWP. The front is rallying Poland's progressive and patriotic forces to promote socialist construction and the realization of the country's and nation's key aims. W. Jaruzelski stressed that firm action is being made in the face of any attempts -- initiated either by domestic or foreign enemies of socialism -- to disturb that process.

The Hungarian party and government delegation confirmed that the Polish progressive and patriotic forces can continue to count on the support of HSWP, the Hungarian People's Republic, and Hungarian society, in their efforts to consolidate and develop achievements of socialism.

The participants in the talks were pleased to note that the Hungarian-Polish relations develop in all fields successfully, in accordance with Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the common interests and aims, and conformity with the two countries' friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty. Traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship is alive and strengthening.

A decisive role in that is played by the international relation and close cooperation of HSWP and PUWP. The sides have decided to work out programmes with the aim of expanding and strengthening inter-party relations.

It was established at the talks that the visit to Budapest of a party and government delegation under the leadership of W. Jaruzelski has lent an impetus to the many-faceted bilateral relations. The two sides agreed that more initiatives are needed in order to expand cooperation.

The two sides appreciated the results of the direct contacts between the two countries' parliaments, state agencies, social organizations, especially the trade unions and youth organizations, and the twin counties, and plants. Both sides expressed the readiness to expand those contacts.

The participants in the talks paid keen attention to discussing the principle tasks in promoting economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The present level of the Hungarian-Polish economic relations makes it possible to expand specialization and cooperation in production. The most important fields for expanding cooperation are road vehicle production, electronics, agromachinery production, mining engineering, machinery for the energy industry, production of chemical goods and pharmaceuticals.

Progress in these fields is to offer further possibilities for the elaboration of new and modern forms of cooperation, and for the maintenance of the present pace of trade.

It was established at the talks that the successful conclusion of the coordination of plans for 1986-1990 is an important and timely task in the development of economic cooperation. The negotiating parties noted with satisfaction that the bilateral economic and technical-scientific committee is carrying out efficient work in the planned development of economic cooperation.

The sides stressed the expansion of economic cooperation is effecfively helping the many-sided development of the socialist economy of the two countries, and reducing the disadvantageous effects of the world economy.

The participants in the talks stressed that the two countries, side by side with the other CMEA member countries, will continue striving for the promotion of socialist economic integration. The sides expressed the conviction that the planned top-level meeting of the CMEA member countries will serve well the development of the economic cooperation of the socialist countries.

The sides agreed to promote cooperation in the fields of research, culture, education, public information, and sports. It was stressed that the direct relations of youth representatives of the two countries play an important role in exchanging information about the two countries and in fostering the friendship of the two countries. On the basis of reciprocal interests, the sides are ready to promote various forms of tourism, especially organized tourism.

There was an agreement on strengthening the friendship of the Hungarian and Polish peoples and on that the comprehensive promotion of bilateral relations is in the interest of all sides. Therefore, no effort will be spared to promote the fraternal relations and cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic. It has been decided to work out a relevant programme as soon as possible.

The negotiating parties discussed world affairs. It was established that in recent months international tension has further increased and dangers to peace have grown. This is due to the fact that the extremist imperialist circles, especially those in the United States and in certain NATO countries, have not given up the policy of seeking military superiority and are continuing preparations for the deployment of new U.S.-made missiles in Western Europe.

At the same time, the propaganda drive against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the other forces of progress, is being stepped up. Recent revanchist statements have raised legitimate concern. These statements increase international tension and are contrary to the basic treaty of the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed in 1970 with the intent of normalizing interstate relations. There have been more and more imperialist attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, especially Poland, norms of international economic cooperation are violated, sanctions are applied, and mutually beneficial economic relations are curtailed.

The sides stressed that in the present situation the realization of the deployment of new U.S.-made medium range missiles in Western Europe would pose a grave danger to international security and peace. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that governments with a sense of responsibility for the fate of the globe, all forces fighting for peace, use all possible means to avert the danger, and promote the success of talks on the limitation of European nuclear weapons in Geneva. No opportunity must be passed up to reach a mutually beneficial agreement in Geneva on the basis of equality and equal security, and in accordance with the interests of all peoples and countries. The two sides are of the view that this aim would be promoted if the Western countries gave a constructive response to the known proposals of Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The parties confirmed that in the present international situation it is particularly important to strengthen the unity of the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and to guarantee the conditions of peaceful socialist construction. Therefore, they cannot allow the other side to gain military supremacy. At the same time they are prepared to take coordinated measures to preserve peace and strengthen international security. They are struggling for the maintenance of the established balance of power at the possible lowest level. In this respect the sides stressed the highly important peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty, aimed at halting the arms race and at enhancing disarmament, the maintenance of the process of detente and the promotion of the cooperation of states. They continue to consider valid their proposals, including those on the obligation of nuclear powers' renouncement of the first use of nuclear weapon, the freezing of nuclear armament the agreement of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries on the joint renouncement of the use of armed force and maintenance of peaceful relations. The parties also support the new and important proposals of the Soviet Union issued at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, and consider their demand for the constructive response of NATO countries to these peace-proposals a legitimate one.

The negotiating parties noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, which proves the vitality of the principles accepted in Helsinki and the hope that the achievements of detente could be preserved and the process of detente could be maintained. Both delegations stressed that their countries are making preparations for the conference on confidence and confidence-building in Europe to begin in Stockholm on January 17, 1984, in the spirit of cooperation. They expect the other participating countries to give instruction to their negotiating delegations in the same spirit.

The sides stated that their countries -- on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and reciprocal advantages -- are prepared to develop bilateral relations with countries of diverging social systems. However, they resolutely reject every attempt for intervention and expect other states to respect the social system chosen by their peoples and the international obligations of their countries.

Maintaining comprehensive relations with the developing countries, solidarity against neocolonialist attempts and with peoples struggling for national independence constitute an important part of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

They condemn the imperialist policy of intervention, pursued from a power policy in Central America -- in Grenada at present -- the Middle East, Africa and elsewhere. The parties expressed their stand that countries and movements, that (?struggling) for freedom and independence, should decide their development without any external intervention. They took a stand for the peaceful abolishment of the hotbeds of tension.

The importance of the importance of struggle of non-aligned countries for peace, the curbing of the arms race and equal international economic relations was underlined at the meeting.

The parties took a stand for a more efficient work of the United Nations in the interest of international peace and security on the basis of the consideration of the U.N. Charter.

On the basis of proletarian internationalism, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party are encouraging the promotion of the cooperation and strengthening of unity of the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for international security and the defense of peace. It is the common interest of the international working class to curb the arms race. Both parties will strive to broaden contacts with the socialist and social democratic parties, and with all forces that are ready to take part in the averting the danger of war.

The visit took place in the traditional atmosphere of Hungarian-Polish friendship and cordiality and in the spirit of an identity of views. Both sides are satisfied with the results of the talks. It was stated that the visit has contributed to the strengthening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and the two countries, the strengthening of the friendship of the two peoples, and the fortification of the unity of the socialist community.

Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, invited Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the **Polish** United Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, to pay an official friendship visit to Hungary at the head of a party and government delegation. The invitation has been accepted with thanks.

PAP Assesses Visit

LD282254 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Oct -- "The visit went beyond expectations" -- this statement made by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar is the shortest and, probably, the fullest expression of its historical importance.

For us, Poles, the outcome of the visit is a new, another stage of the restoration of Poland's appropriate place and position in the socialist community. For the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian People's Republic the visit also means an endorsement of our party and government policies in the process of stabilizing the country's socio-political situation.

In the sphere of bilateral relations the visit brought a further consolidation of political ties between both parties, gave new impulses to the development of allround cooperation between the two countries -- both in the political, social and economic as well as scientific-technical domain.

It created the possibility for new determination of long-term cooperation lines as well as the closest tasks in the expansion of economic cooperation, especially in the field of specialization and collaboration. And this is extremely topical today, if one takes into account the economic blackmail used by the West both against Poland and other socialist countries. There could not be a lack of reference to the present international situation. It is worthwhile to stress that all the key elements connected with this situation were discussed in full community and unanimity of views.

RATIONING OF BUTTER, FATS RESTORED 'TEMPORARILY'

LD311922 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 83

["PAP communique"]

[Text] As of 1 November, the rationing of animal and vegetable fats, including butter but excepting edible oil, has been temporarily restored. The Ministry of Internal Trade and Services would like to recall that it was only suspended as of 1 June this year; therefore, at that time the possibility of its restoration was taken into account, because the fat supply predictions indicated that there might be difficulties with meeting demand in the final months of this year.

In September and October the sale of these commodities considerably exceeded the initial assumptions. In the period during which rationing was in force, the sale of butter amounted to 22,100 tons per month and of animal fats, 10,300 tons per month. Directly after its suspension on 1 June, it remained more or less at the same level. In July and August, however, the sale of vegetable and animal fats rose. In those months the supplies from industry guaranteed that the market requirements would be covered. A considerable increase in sales occurred in September, when there were sales of 27,100 tons of butter -- 22 percent more than in June of this year; 17,400 tons of animal fats -- 68 percent more than in June; and 15,100 tons of margarine -- 65 percent more.

Sales in October were at a similar level. It is worth adding that the production of all dairy produce is of a seasonal nature. Whereas the production of butter, for example, came to 29,600 tons in July, in December it did not exceed 15,000 tons.

The reserve stocks accumulated during the summer would not guarantee winter period supplies on the level of the sales maintained through September and October. The present reserve stocks do, however, guarantee full cover for rational sales requirements.

In view of this situation, after an in-depth analysis of the state of reserve stocks (?and) possibilities of supply to the market, the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services decided to restore for a temporary period the rationed sale of fats. In essence, it is aimed at protecting the interests of all consumers, guaranteeing them the possibility of buying essential amounts of butter and other fats.

The Ministry of Internal Trade and Services realizes the inconvenience caused by restoring the rationing of these commodities but was guided by the aim that every citizen should be certain of being able to purchase them.

Timing Criticized

LD311849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The announcement that temporary rationing of butter, animal fats, and margarine is to be introduced as of 1 November caused long lines to form outside the food shops from the early hours of the morning.

Our correspondents report that many of the shoppers in Warsaw and other cities criticized the date of the announcement. Most of them are of the opinion that the announcement of the temporary rationing should have been made tonight in order to prevent chaos and scandalous and embarrassing scenes.

JANUARY TO OCTOBER AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

AU281848 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 83 p 3

[Ewa Fiala report: "It Is Brighter on the Horizon but There Are Still Many Clouds"]

[Excerpts] The communique of the Central Office of Statistics is heartening with regard to plant production. And that is the way it will remain. There is nothing that can happen until the end of the year that will either be bad for or will improve these results. Let us recall that according to initial estimates, farmers have harvested 22 million tons of grain, 565,000 tons of oil plants, and 36 million tons of potatoes, more of everything than last year. The sugar beet harvest, which has still not been included in the statistics, should also be higher than last year's figures.

The situation in the agricultural market is also comparatively better. Supplies of production materials were higher than last year in all sectors of agriculture. Shops and storage depots belonging to rural commune cooperatives have reserves of fertilizers at their disposal, and nowhere is there a shortage of coal. The progress being made in the annual tasks resulting from the operational program for supplying agriculture with production materials is assessed as being good.

The procurement of grain for consumption from the beginning of the campaign until September amounted to 4.2 million tons of grain-seed which is as much as 75 percent more than a year ago. Some 24 percent more potatoes were procured than last year for market supplies and industrial needs. There is no problem in obtaining these products from farmers, but there are problems in storing all these potatoes by market consumers.

The livestock production situation is quite different. Only the procurement of milk has been maintained at a high level since the beginning of the year, and this is 15.3 percent higher than in 1982. Livestock procurement is, on the other hand, 3.8 percent lower since the beginning of the year. We cannot, unfortunately, draw any optimistic conclusions from the certain improvement in the livestock procurement situation in July and August. This was simply due to the fact that farmers were holding onto their stock. Only when the new procurement prices came into force (from 1 July) did the farmers round up the pigs and the slaughter cattle they were holding, although they had been ready for procurement in June and perhaps even in May.

The overall picture of this sector of agricultural production, as opposed to that of plant production, is by no means complete. The contracts drawn up by farmers for livestock supplies for the last quarter of the year are 37 percent lower than last year and 17 percent lower for cattle. It will only be after the inclusion of these figures that we will be able to close the annual balance of accounts. The drop in the procurement of livestock will, therefore, be greater than it would have appeared from the results obtained during the first three-quarters of the year. The meat industry estimates that 138,000 tons less meat will be procured this year (1,760,000 tons compared with 1,898,000 tons in 1982).

This situation goes back to 1982 when farmers began to sell off their sows from the middle of the year. Throughout this period, up until August 1983, sow breeding was maintained at a very low level, in the region of between 40-90 percent. It was only in August (with the new procurement prices and prospects of a better fodder situation) that sow breeding rose to 107.8 percent. At the same time the price of piglets rose slightly, while there was a relative fall in the free market price of grain. However, all this is only a small installment for the coming year.

As a result of the processes that took place in livestock production, the livestock population fell by 4 million, which is a decrease of 20 percent compared to last year. It now numbers little more than 15.5 million, the same as in 1971, and because the number of cattle dropped (by 5.4 percent in general and cows by 1 percent in particular) the meat forecasts for the coming year are bad. Initial calculations speak of the possibility of buying 1,655,000 tons, which is 105,000 tons less (6 percent) than the planned procurement for this year.

Despite everything the agricultural horizon and the food horizon beyond it have, nevertheless, brightened this year. We have managed to bring about a significant industrial reorientation toward production for agriculture that is being felt by the farmers. This is, in brief, how things should be kept. We can make one or two more definite steps (perhaps this should be the introduction of industrial technology to the processing of better quality potatoes) that will allow agriculture to return to the level of livestock production that it enjoyed years ago and even develop it. This is not impossible and must not mean that we will have to restrict ourselves to the country's borders. There are things that we can produce for sale, and then we will have the money with which to supplement our national fodder supplies.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

AU281050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On 24 October, the Sejm Commission for Foreign Trade discussed Poland's economic coopqration with the CEMA countries and the prospects for its development.

The deputies have been discussing this matter in the light of the 37th CEMA session in Berlin where, among other things, two new complex programs of joint activity between CEMA member-states were adopted involving economies in the use of fuels and energy and the attainment of self-sufficiency in food.

The following data illustrate current economic relations with the CEMA countries and the changes that have lately occurred in these relations: This year, Poland's trade with the CEMA countries has risen to R15 billion from a level of just over R12 billion in 1980. This year, too, imports from these countries will be greater than exports to them by R530 million, whereas 3 years ago imports were lower than exports by about R300 million. Trade with the Soviet Union takes up two-thirds of our trade with countries from the so-called second area of payments. In 1990, trade with CEMA countries is intended to reach about R20 billion, taking up about 60 percent of our foreign trade. Of course, the Soviet Union will continue to be Poland's most important partner in CEMA.

It was stressed during the discussion that the results that have already been achieved and the results that are planned illustrate the success of our efforts to reorient our foreign trade and increase our joint activity with the socialist countries.

CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGE TO PUGWASH SYMPOSIUM

AU311127 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 83 p 1

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Pugwash International Symposium being held in Bucharest]

[Text] I take great pleasure in conveying to the participants in the Pugwash International Symposium on disarmament and peace in the Balkans and in Europe cordial greetings and best wishes for success at this important international event, attended by men of science and culture of many countries of the world.

International life is marked by great tension, created by intensification of the arms race, primarily of the nuclear arms race, by aggravation of certain conflicts and emergence of new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, and by deepening gaps between poor and rich countries. This situation continually exacerbates the dangers to peace, national independence, and to mankind's very existence. In these conditions, the fundamental problem of our times is to safeguard peace and prevent war, to halt the arms race and to adopt genuine disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament.

In view of the particularly grave international situation, it is more necessary than ever that all peoples and democratic and progressive forces in the world should unite their efforts and cooperate ever more closely and in complete unity in order to halt the dangerous trend of events toward tension, war, and nuclear catastrophe, and to secure the fundamental right of nations and people to life, peace, and to a free and dignified existence.

The Pugwash symposium is an important contribution to the rallying of all forces declaring and militating for security and detente on the European continent, for a united Europe of collaboration and peace, and to the strengthening of their cooperation. It is a well known fact that a huge amount of weapons, nuclear in particular, have accumulated in Europe, more than 80 percent of them being in the possession of the two military blocs, the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact. The deployment of new medium-range nulcear missiles in Europe will lead to a stronger intensification of arming and will substanially heighten the danger of a nuclear war, with extremely serious consequences for human civilization, for the life of the continent and of the whole world. That is why the most important problem for Europe at present is that everything possible should be done to mobilize all peoples, all forces and social categoreis, and world public opinion to prevent the siting of the new medium-range missiles, to withdraw and scrap the ones in place. Every effort should be made so that the Geneva talks arrive at an understanding conducive to the non-deployment of the missiles and providing prospects for the continent to be freed from nuclear weapons. We consider that the proposals advanced in this respect by both sides offer fine groundwork for such an understanding to be reached.

The broad peace and disarmament movements in Europe and on other continents are an expression of the fact that the peoples are aware of the serious dangers posed by the new missiles and ever more resolutely require that everything possible should be done to come to a corresponding understanding on the prevention of the emplacement of the missiles on the continent. An ever more important part in this respect devolves on scientists and men of letters who understand well the extremely serious consequences of the arms race, of the manufacture of new destruction weapons.

Given the serious situation in Europe, we are of the opinion that the European peoples, world public opinion should be more active in this respect, make heads of state and government prove reason, responsibility, for the fate of their own peoples and for the fate of peace, and work more resolutely for understandings to be reached on stopping the deployment of further missiles and on the cessation of the dangerous arms race in general. We must clearly show that the new missiles and weapons in general can in no way ensure peoples' peace and security. On the contrary, they heighten insecurity, the threats to the peoples' peace and life. Those heads of state and political leaders that accept that medium-range missiles be sited in their countries' territory assume great responsiblity not only for the peace and life of their peoples, but also for the peace and life of all the peoples of the world. The deployment of the new missiles would violate the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and create a particularly dangerous precedent which would actually open the path for the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Within her general policy of peace and collaboration, socialist Romania has unflinchingly worked for enhanced confidence and international detente, for preventing the world situation from deteriorating, for disarmament and a stop in the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe. Alongside the entire people, the Romanian scientists and men of letters take an active part in Romania's actions in favour of peace and disarmament, in the great manifestations of the masses of people that are an expression of our entire nation's will to make its active contribution to the efforts of the peoples of the world towards peace and disarmament, towards preventing a destructive nuclear war.

We consider that, under the current international circumstances, all the peace-loving forces, whatever their political and philosophical conceptions, should rally and work most resolutely against the arms race, for a new policy of detente, collaboration and peace. Now, before it is too late, before destructive bombs start to fall, everything possible should be done to stop the deployment of missiles, withdraw and scrap the existing ones, and achieve a military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level, because at this continent which has given so much to human civilization should become a united continent of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

Although the international situation is particularly serious and complex we are convinced that, through joint efforts, the peoples can ensure the triumph of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the removal of the danger of a nuclear war. We are confident that the joint action of men of science and letters will make a highly important contribution in this respect.

With this conviction I want to wish the Pugwash International Symposium success and to express my hope that it will permit men of science and culture to make an important contribution to peoples' efforts for detente, disarmament, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu

COMMUNIQUE ON DASALESCU'S VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

AU310952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Netherlands between 25 and 27 October 1983 at the invitation of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

During the visit, the Romanian prime minister was received by her majesty Queen Beatrix of the kingdom of the Netherlands. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the Romanian Prime Minister conveyed to Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and for peace and prosperity for the friendly Dutch people.

Expressing sincere thanks, the Netherlands sovereign conveyed on behalf of herself and Prince Klaus a message of warm friendship to president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with best wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for prosperity and progress for the friendly Romanian people.

During his stay in the Netherlands the Romanian prime minister visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in Eindhoven, Rotterdam, and other localities.

During the visit, the two prime ministers had official talks, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Both sides emphasized with satisfaction the positive evolution of Romanian-Netherlands relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, and other areas, and stressed that the development of these relations was greatly promoted by summit Romanian-Netherlands dialogue.

Noting the evolution of the trade, and of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation, the two prime ministers considered that the economic potential of Romania and the Netherlands offered wide possibilities for expansion of economic relations. In this sense they agreed to take new measures for a further more marked growth and for diversification of trade based on equitable, mutually advantageous foundations, and of economic, industrial and technical cooperation and for widening the cooperation in other important domains of joint interest.

The sides examined possibilities for initiating new cooperation ventures, particularly in the machine building, electronics and electrotechnics industries, naval constructions, agriculture and food industry, and decided that the mutually-advantageous economic collaboration between the two countries should be expanded. Likewise, they set measures for joint participation in building certain industrial units on third markets.

During the visit an agreement was signed between the Romanian Government and the Dutch one for mutually encouraging and protecting investment; also an agreement for cooperation in production and sales, third markets included, with Philips.

The two sides appreciated the progress made by the cultural and scientific exchanges and brought to the fore the possibilities existing for development of their relations in the field of education, science and culture, sports and tourism.

Approaching current international problems, the two prime ministers voiced their governments' concern over the aggravating international situation, the growing tension and confrontation throughout the world and stressed the need that no effort be spared in view of a resumption of the policy of peace, detente, independent development and cooperation, of finding exclusively peaceful, negotiated solutions to all the conflicts and litigious interstate issues.

Highlighted was the two governments' belief that halting the arms race, implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and providing peace throughout the world are the fundamental issues of our time and that efforts are necessary for making concrete steps on this line.

Special attention was paid to the developments in Europe. In the context, the Romanian side pointed out that the crucial problem in Europe at present is the danger posed by the siting, as early as this year, of the new intermediate-range nuclear missiles, which would worsen the danger of war, of a nuclear war in the first place.

Setting out from the vital interests of the Romanian people, of all peoples, Romania declares for a continuation of the Geneva negotiations in view of reaching an adequate agreement to halt the siting of new nuclear missiles and provide a passage to withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent.

Expressing the two governments' satisfaction at the endorsement, in consensus, of the final document of the Madrid CSCE Conference at the fact that participants agreed upon the calling of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament measures in Europe, and at the organization of a series of future reunions to provide continuity to the Helsinki-initiated process, the two presidents expressed their governments' conviction that all progress towards security and cooperation in Europe would exert a favourable influence over international peace and security.

The two heads of government highlighted the need for firm steps to be made towards eradication of underdevelopment, setting up of an international economic order and for concrete measures to be endorsed to provide resumption of the process of economic development in the developing countries.

The sides asserted their governments' resolve to intensify the collaboration between them within the UN and other international forums.

The prime ministers of Romania and the Netherlands expressed their satisfaction at the cordial, constructive atmosphere that prevailed during the talks, and at the fruitful results of the visit, which make a new contribution to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The Romanian prime minister expressed sincere thanks for the friendly reception and warm hospitality extended to him during his visit to the Netherlands, and invited the Netherlands prime minister to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; a date will be set through diplomatic channels.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS SYRIA VISIT

AU272100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 27/10/1983 -- At the invitation of Labour Unions of Syria [GFLUS], a delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, paid a visit to Syria over October 24-26 1983.

The GTUCR delegation conducted talks with Izzadin Nasir [spelling as received], member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, chairman of the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria, during which stress was laid on the concerns and tasks of the trade unions in the two countries.

Both sides emphasized the decisive importance of the meetings and talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad for the development of the relations of friendship and close collaboration between the GTUCR and the GFLUS, between the Romanian and Syrian peoples and the wish was expressed to expand and deepen the links of friendship. Between the TU centrals in the two countries and between the Romanian and Syrian working people.

During the visit, the chairman of the GTUCR Central Council had interviews with 'Abd al-Qadir Qoddurah, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs and 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO MADAGASCAR PARTY CONGRESS

AU291915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Antananarivo AGERPRES 29/10/1983 -- The RCP representative to the Tenth Congress of the Parti du Congres de L'independence de Madagascar (AKFM), Iulian Plostinaru, member of the CC of the RCP, conveyed from the Romanian Communist Party and from the RCP general secretary a salute received with vivid interest by the participants.

On the occasion, the AKFM leader Richard Andriamanjato asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed heartfelt thanks for the message addressed and expressed his wish to develop the relations between the RCP and AKFM, between the two countries and peoples.

GUINEAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 28 OCT

AU282046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/10/1983 -- Army General El-Hadj Lansane Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the Parti Democratique de Guinee, minister of the People's Army of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, head of a Guinean military delegation, arrived in Bucharest on October 28.

The guests were greeted at the Otopeni Airport by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence.

BALKAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION INITIATIVE

LD010033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today, Monday, officially launched an initiative for holding a conference on Balkan industrial cooperation.

Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Mirko Ostojic today received in separate visits members of the Bulgarian, Albania's, Greek, Turkish and Romanian Embassies in Belgrade and informed them in detail about the initiative for holding the conference in Belgrade in June 1984.

The conference would focus on studying possibilities and ways for the development and promotion of industrial cooperation and specialization, including joint activities by the Balkan countries on third markets.

Stressing the significance of the proposal, Ostojic pointed out the advantages of the already achieved level of economic development and complementary character of the Balkan countries' economies.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF MEETS WITH ZARKOVIC

LD311441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 31 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic received here today, Monday, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier [rank as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Brig Jabir arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia several days ago as guest of the Yugoslav Secretariat for National Defense. Bilateral cooperation and some questions of international relations were discussed during the talk, attended also by the Yugoslav Secretary for National Defense, Admiral Branko Mamula.

Concludes Visit

LD311815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolution Command Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, left here today (Monday) after a visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces. The need for both developing the existing, and seeking and establishing new forms of traditionally good cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly Non-aligned Countries was stressed in today's closing round of talks between Brigadier Jabir and the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula.

SUNDIC ON U.S., USSR STANDS ON EUROMISSILES

LD311837 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Our commentary today is about U.S.-Soviet relations. Despite the State Department's negative assessment President Reagan has promised that the United States will study the latest of Yuriy Andropov's proposal on Euromissiles.

Milika Sundic comments:

Although the U.S. State Department made a negative evaluation of Yuriy Andropov's recent initiative on Euromissiles -- which provoked a quick and angry reaction by Moscow, it seems, judging by President Reagan's latest statement, that the United States has not yet said everything about the proposal made by the head of the Soviet state and party. The impression is that U.S. negotiators in Geneva will seek, and probably obtain, additional explanations because there are intimations in Yuriy Andropov's proposal which lead one to the conclusion that the United States, too, like its European allies, has found in Andropov's interview with PRAVDA proofs that the USSR is ready to make further concessions if the West desists from installing Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This is confirmed in the letter Yuriy Andropov addressed to the participants in the third international congress of the organization of physicians for the prevention of a nuclear conflict, in which the Soviet head of state and party says: We reject as unreasonable and dangerous any idea of a nuclear war and we consider an appeal for such a war to be a crime.

Although the day is approaching when perhaps both sides will begin installing medium-range missiles -- that is to say not only in West European countries but also on the territory of two members of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, this does not mean that nothing else can be done to prevent this from happening. Willy Brandt is probably right when he says that there are forces operating in the West for which it is more important that Pershing missiles be installed rather than the USSR remove its SS-20 missiles. And yet, however strong the influence of these forces, they will have difficulty persuading Europeans that the East is the sole culprit in creating the new situation on the content.

On the other hand, it is quite certain that not everyone in the East is convinced of the inevitability of missile confrontation with the West. In the evaluation of many observers there are no grounds for doubting that regardless of which part of Europe they belong, the peoples of Europe are equally frightened by nuclear war, because when the masses in the East demonstrate against the nuclear arms race -- although these demonstrations have anti-American tones, as against the demonstrations in the West, which are directed against the nuclear arms race on both sides -- this does not mean that there is not a certain similarity between these two aspects of demonstrating one's dissatisfaction. Ninety percent of the population of the FRG, to quote Willy Brandt again, accept their country's membership in NATO, but two-thirds of the West Germans do not agree with the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles on their territory.

Similar public opinion polls have not been conducted in the East European countries belonging to the other military alliance, but if this were to happen the result probably would have been similar to the one arrived at in the FRG. Unfortunately, the politicians and military strategists of both sides, in whose hands the future of European and world peace lies, are not inclined to be guided by such public opinion pools. However, the world simply does not believe that the leaders of the great powers cannot, provided they wish to do so, halt the present very dangerous arms race, because any belief that this is the way one can get to a lasting and stable peace rather than by sitting at the negotiating table, is foolish. Today, even the so-called small wars represent a threat to world peace; a war with the use of nuclear weapons would be a crime against humanity.

SUNDIC ON WEST'S REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSAL

LD282202 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] As is known, in his new initiative Yuriy Andropov proposed to the West a considerable reduction of missiles deployed in the European part of the country.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz declared that the West would study the new Soviet initiative. It seems however that the final assessment will not be positive. A commentary by Milika Sundic:

Yuriy Andropov's new proposal to the West will not, as it seems, make the United States abandon the already adopted decision to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Moscow's concessions, which Andropov outlined in his interview to PRAVDA are not small, but the United States wants much more. The medium-range missiles possessed by Britain and France, which the Soviet Union cannot and does not want to exclude from the NATO nuclear missile potential, are not sufficient in the West's view to neutralize the Soviet advantage, not even at the cost of a more considerable reduction of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. As stated by Shultz the West will, in its usual way, consider the latest proposal by Yuriy Andropov, but it seems to us that in the end it will all finish in the well known bloc style that the Soviet Union demands much more than it is offering.

Calculations about how many rockets one has in Europe and around it became senseless a long time ago, while little note is taken of calculations of what will happen to Europe and world peace as a whole if the two military blocs stick to their guns. The United States and the Soviet Union believe that agreement at Geneva is possible but that this depends on Washington or Moscow. In this case there can be no agreement, because who will admit that the positive outcome of the talks on Euromissiles depends above all on itself?

According to Yuriy Andropov's latest interview to PRAVDA, the fate of the Geneva talks on missiles will be sealed unless the West abandons the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles. In the West, however, it is still believed that the Soviet negotiators will not leave Geneva. But what will actually happen? Can anything still be done to avoid the missile confrontation forecast by both sides? Hardly anybody knows. It is known, however, that the picture of international relations has never been so black since the time of the cold war. In fact, Europe and the whole world are already in a cold war situation, which may degenerate even further. This is marked by the relations between the two superpowers and their nuclear arms race.

However, it would be very bad to become reconciled to the notion that there is no way out. If the great powers so desire, they can still check the current dangerous trend in their mutual relations, which presupposes giving up all forms of domination, threats, and use of force. Unfortunately, since the war, force has never been so acutely present in the behavior of the great powers as in recent times. If the great powers go on waiting for one of them to change its behavior instead of both doing so together, it is unlikely that the world to which they also belong will achieve a lasting and stable peace. Next year, and perhaps already the end of this year may be decisive. This also concerns the region to which Yugoslavia belongs, and the only alternative left to us is also that of strengthening our own security.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LD281117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today, the assembly elected Vilim Mulc as new republican secretary for internal affairs and member of the Executive Council.

At separate sessions of the Assembly chambers several important questions were discussed. For understandable reasons particular attention at the Chamber of Associated Labor was devoted to discussion of the future of the Obrovac alumina factory, which has been idle for some time.

After several hours of debate, and taking extensive analyses into consideration, the delegates concluded that economic conditions do not exist either for continuing work or for preserving the fixed assets for the production of alumina at Obrovac. The chamber then recommended that the assembly of Obrovac Muncipality, which after carrying out the procedure of receivership is the formal owner of the factory, should decide on the liquidation of its fixed and other assets and that these assets should be put to use in new production programs and the development of this underdeveloped commune.

Taking into consideration the difficulties in energy production, delegates to the assembly's chamber of municipalities gave their full support to steps taken so far toward the introduction of regular production at the Molva gas field, our largest natural gas find so far. About 1 billion cubic meters of gas will be obtained annually and exploitation will be possible for at least 15 years. The value of annual production will be greater than the total dinar and foreign currency investment in this investment program which indicates its high profitability. The delegates therefore found it incomprehensible that there is such delay in seeking the remaining funds of about $83 million.

Delegates to the Assembly chambers did not approve the draft changes in the resolution on the policy of realizing Yugoslavia's 1981-85 social plan in 1983. It was noted that under the proposed changes, expenditures in social activities and budget consumption in this republic will be more sharply restricted than in the other socialist republics and provinces, because in the Socialist Republic of Croatia these expenditures make up a greater share of the overall expenditures for general social and joint needs than the Yugoslav average.

DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIC ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD282107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- At yesterday's session of the Serbian assembly, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to the delegates about topical ideopolitical questions of the struggle to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization. At the beginning, Dragoslav Markovic referred to the assessments in the conclusions of the 10th LCY Central Committee session of the present social situation. Then he said, among other things:

When we talk about our situation, we must bear in mind thatthe roots of the problems are deep and that we must become reconciled with the fact that the results of the struggle for the long-term policy of economic stabilization cannot be expected immediately. This is why we talk about the long-term program of economic stabilization. The essential and deep changes in social life, in production, and in socioeconomic as well as political relations will be achieved through a long-term process by persistent and consistent struggle, which will be difficult rather than easy and which will face us with many economic, political and social problems. In this respect, it is extraordinarily important to eliminate some still existing illusions about the possibility of overcoming the present situation quickly, although undoubtedly there are also tasks which must be dealt with immediately.

The ideopolitical battle in the LC and in society has been won in the sense that the way of life must change and that many attitudes in production, expenditure, and earning of income must change. However, we have not yet won the ideopolitical battle for the awareness of the complexity of the struggle regarding further socialist development. We, the subjective forces of society, have the task of clarifying these matters to the end.

For this reason, the Central Committee has also emphasized in its conclusions that the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, and especially the policy of economic development in 1984, as part of the first stage of the implementation of the program, represents the most important ideological and political task of the League of Communists -- that is that the League of Communists must resolutely remove all resistance to the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. In this respect, we are all aware that 1984 will be a decisive year for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

Clearly, certain difficulties have appeared in the process of making the program of economic stabilization concrete and of determining the policy for 1984. The question is, why?

I would say that it is natural to expect that at a higher level of concrete realization, when one endeavors to apply to principled commitments, the objectively existing various interests in our society become fully expressed.

The existing situation, characterized by isolation, shortcomings in the functioning of a united market, and so on, becomes clear. Every principled commitment, even when it is not accompanied by some compromises, allows objective possibilities for different interpretations of its concrete application.

The advocates of various concrete solutions regarding the questions of the foreign exchange system, price policy, and others will try to base them on the long-term program of economic stabilization. This makes our social situation, our Yugoslav situation, objectively complex. In this respect, the LC and its leadership cannot take on the role of adopting decisions in lieu of certain institutions in the system. However, the LC is obliged to express clearly the commitment about the need to implement consistently the determined policy. This is why the conclusions of the 10th LCY Central Committee session explicitly say that it is considered impermissible to resume discussion on questions on which stances have already been taken.

The implementation of this stance is vital for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. We must seriously prepare ourselves for the discussion on the economic policy in 1984 and beyond. There must be arguments. Regarding the long-term program of economic stabilization, there can be no compromises as regards its definitive commitments. It does, however, contain certain compromise formulations and stances for the first stage, that is for the transitional period.

Whichever way we use, the big ideopolitical reasons, that is self-management, the use of income and so on, differences will appear because of different interests that objectively exist in our society. Efforts must be made to achieve optimal solutions in this situation, proceeding from the fact that different interests exist and that there must be tolerance, openness to the interests of others, and understanding of what is the general and joint interest, because, objectively speaking, things are complex and complicated. This is what I want to say.

Nobody has the right to talk only about disunity in Yugoslavia, disagreements in Yugoslavia, one-side interests, isolation, and so on. It is a matter of objectively complex questions that require full responsibility and which demand much greater participation of the entire working class and working people in decisionmaking.

The LC and not only the LC but also all forces in our society must insist on this matter. The obligation that we adopted before the working class and the working people of Yugoslavia, that all instruments of next year's policy and the conditions of economic operations be determined by the end of this year, must be fulfilled. There is no compromise or yielding in this respect, even if there may be some compromises in respect of the solutions we shall adopt.

However, the situation will not be simple even when we determined all measures of economic policy and resolution. Next year, it is necessary to increase exports to the areas with convertible foreign exchange to 20 percent. All analyses show that next year we can meet all our foreign liabilities with additional foreign credits. Expenditure must be more consistently coordinated with our income than this year. Bigger expenditure is only possible if we achieve bigger income.

All calculations show that the participation of investment expenditure in the gross income must be reduced by another 10 percent to 20 percent, and so on, as envisaged in the proposed resolution on the economic policy.

These are big tasks. The reduction of general and joint expenditure [words indistinct] regarding the network of health institutions and the work of administration, public administration. One gets the impression that in this respect [words indistinct] it is thought that the task can be carried out next year only partially. [Words indistinct] this task must be fully carried out. We cannot implement it partially with regard to the size of joint investment and other expenditure and other tasks we are setting ourselves. These tasks must be carried out in full.

However, due to the complexity of the situation in which we find ourselves, and certain views which are beginning to assume [words indistinct] our development will proceed in one single direction, without difficulties and side-tracks.

Twenty-five years ago, we wrote in the LCY program that in the struggle for socialist self-managing society we would go through various crises, that we would meet various contradictions of our own development and that we would be compelled to make in our development and in the consolidation of the material bases of struggle for socialism various compromises and concessions in order to ensure constant movement forward.

There is much talk today about inefficiency, slowness in the solution of problems, and difficulties, which undoubtedly exist. But let us also look back. It is good that difficulties are forgotten. It is in human nature to forget what is difficult. But it was not easy during the period of reconstruction of the country under the presence of the Trieste crisis and Western economic blockade; nor in 1948, under the Cominform pressure and the Eastern economic blockade.

The period in the second half of the sixties, or rather at the beginning of the seventies, was not easy. We faced the most difficult form of economic crisis. The first attempts were then made to carry out an economic reform, when we introduced many important elements in the economy and made the first serious steps to join in the international division of labor; not to speak of the fourth plenum, 1971, and 1972, of the increasing nationalist euphoria, separatism and penetration of the ideology of bourgeois liberalism, negation of the role of the LC, and so on.

Therefore, it is difficult but not for the first time. We adopted the program of long-term economic stabilization and the platform and decisions of the 12th LCY Congress which ensure not only the way out to our difficulties, but also the movement to the next and higher level of our self-managing development.

Political attitudes determine the policy of reliance on our own forces. The question that arises is: How much is it the expression of our real possibilities? Regardless of how dissatisfied we might be with what has been achieved this year, I believe that it could be said that the initial results achieved this year, though insufficient, certainly confirm our possibilities. These results should not be underestimated.

In September a growth in production of 0.8 percent, and a growth in exports to the convertible currency market of 15 percent have been ensured. All the obligations toward other countries have been met; coverage of imports with exports increased to 81 percent; certain results in agriculture and in the tourist indus ry have been achieved. There are also results, not to be underestimated, in reducing all aspects of consumption.

It goes without saying that all this is not enough. The achievement of major socioeconomic changes and the reforms connected with the implementation of the economic stabilization policy have only just begun.

In the period to come major changes in the economic structures must take place. We have taken on this obligation. Relations on the market must be regulated and the price policy established. Unprofitable production must be overcome and liquidated, a greater degree of productive employment must be ensured. We must ensure the solution of certain social problems which otherwise we shall confront more severely in the period to come.

At this point in time, due to everything, I would like to say: To be in the LC, to be in the forefront of the struggle, does not mean to be there only in good, easy and prosperous conditions; to be in the detachment of the revolution means to be in the ranks of avant-garde under all conditions, including in difficulties. Never, not even before the war, nor in the war, not at the time of the Cominform nor at the time of the mass movement of Croatian nationalism, nor at the time of liberalism, nor at the time of the counter-revolution in Kosovo, nor at other various difficult times, has everybody been ready to the same extent to bear the burden of responsibility. This is inevitable. The LC will not be weaker if those who do not understand these new conditions of the struggle and who are not ready to bear the burden of responsibility leave the Leage of Communists.

On the other hand, it is legitimate that in such conditions new aktivists, new fighters, will enter the League of Communists, the ranks of the active fighters for new progressive self-managing relations, and this will strengthen the LC, this will strengthen the front of the socialist forces. From every crisis, from every difficult situation the LCY and society's socialist forces have emerged stronger and more capable. This is, in fact, that differentiation of which we talk. This is the differentiation that will take place in the League of Communists and in society in the concrete action to implement tasks that face us in this stage of our development.

By proceeding from the need to examine critically our situation, to expose all the causes and grasp all the weaknesses in the LC, from the LCY Central Committee to society's grass roots, and in society as a whole, a very critical attitude to our social reality has developed. In order that a major change in consciousness, in behavior can be achieved, weaknesses, omissions, shortcomings, and the absence of responsibility and consistency have been continuously pointed out recently. We must continuously maintain this critical attitude toward reality. It is a necessary attitude; it should be encouraged.

This is one thing; another thing is pseudo criticism by demoralized individuals and complaining without offering alternatives. For some time, the pointing out only of the negative aspects of our development by political forums and even by the public, has led to a climate in which our situation is being assessed only as a sum total of our mistakes and weaknesses, though it goes without saying that the dynamic rate of 6 percent is also a result of our development, as is everything which we have done in the entire development of our society. Certain structures, in particular those outside productive work, outside associated labor have began to talk about the achievements of the revolution being under threat.

Yet, it must be clear that the achievements of the revolution can be preserved only through the consistent struggle to implement tasksset by every stage of socialist development, that the achievements of the revolution can be safeguarded only if this becomes the cause of the entire working class, all working people, of the young generation above all.

As always up to now, at present too, various enemies on the right and on the left are trying to make use of our difficulties by advocating either the centralist concept or the strong arms policy, or the restoration of bourgeois society. There is no need to stress that there is no other alternative for us except self-managing socialist society, a society in which the direct power of the working class will ensure and guarantee the trends of our self-managing socialist development, our social stability and the independence of the country. But it should be made clear that self-management also means work and order, a high degree of social responsibility, full implementation of all tasks at every place.

To arrive at correct decision, to fight successfully for the fundamental self-managing relations and for the responsible fulfillment of tasks is not always easy, in particular in conditions of the exceptional difficulties in which we live. This is precisely why inthis situation, the tasks of Communists to fight in self-managing organs, in delegate assemblies, in the Socialist Alliance, in the trade unions, at every work place for the best possible solutions and relations, are exceptionally responsible ones. The LC cannot take on the entire responsibility but it must accept the responsibility that it will, at society's grass roots, among the working class, in the institutions of the system, ensure the functioning of the system and the adoption of timely decisions.

In this sense it is of unusual significance -- and this is the primary question of our present juncture -- to overcome the isolationism of the LC organizations; to have the LC implement its activity to the full in all institutions, in the entire mechanism of our self-managing socialist system.

We have underestimated the ideopolitical work and ideopolitical training. It seems as if certain enemy and antiself-managing forces have adapted better than we have to the conditions of developed socialist society in which we already are. We must work differently today.

We are already a well-developed society. The situation depends on how the ramified system of our self-managing socialist sociopolitical system -- organs of self-management, delegate assemblies, the Socialist Alliance, the Youth Federation, the trade unions, and even further, public speaking platforms, clubs and everything which is often left to others -- will function. The LC must be trained for this.

There has been much talk recently about the question of unity in the LC, the question of democratic centralism is raised and in this context the degree of unity of the LC and the realization of the principle of democratic centralism comes in for a fairly negative assessment.

Of course, as in everything else, practice can always be better. But when one speaks of unity, the question to be asked is, unity in what and on what issues? If it is a question of unity in the LC program, of unity with regard to self-management, nonalignment, independence, and so forth, can we talk about there being disunity in the LC on these issues. However, with regard to action unity, one should not labor under the misapprehension that this unity can be achieved once and for all. Unity is built through action; one has to fight for unity in every specific situation.

When differences emerge in the process of formulating and implementing attitudes we are ready to talk about disunity in the LC. It has become a habit to discuss all matters chiefly internally and this has for a long time given the impression of the organization being monolithic. I would like to maky myself perfectly clear: I am not saying that we should also now, with all the differences, in every stage of the debate, enter into public debate in a haphazard and disorganized manner, even in the LC. One should always, according to possibilities, offer the most acceptable platform and basis for discussion. But one should get used to various attitudes emerging in the preparation of decisions.

The question that emerges is how we shall wage, in line with the principle of democratic centralism, a free debate and the battle of views if we are not prepared to accept the fact that people also have the right to a "wrong" attitude in the process of formulating attitudes. Thus, the problem lies in a too great a sensitivity on differences within the process of formulating attitudes. On the other hand, the control for implementing what has been agreed on, of the decision of the LC, of its forum in line with the principle of democratic centralism when, regardless of individual attitudes, it is everybody's duty to implement the attitude of the majority, is not sufficient. He who is not ready to do so should leave the LC. This is where the problem lies and it is in this respect that the basic struggle at the LC must be waged.

There is much talk about LC unity also from the point of view of the alleged federalization in the LC. The LCY statute, the LC program and the decisions of the congress are clear in this respect. The LCY is the unified organization of the working class but the statute defines the autonomy of the LC of the republics and the relevant position of the LC of the provinces as well as where this autonomy is manifested. There is no discord in principle as regards this premise. It does sometime emerge in practice. It is in practice that we must fight for the LC activity in line with the statute principles. There are problems in this context and, therefore, in this respect every single question must be discussed patiently, in a tolerant and responsible manner, and coordinated with the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress.

I would like to say something about yet another issue, which will often be on the agenda in the period to come. This is the issue of analyzing the functioning of the political system.

As you know, on the initiative of the LCY Central Committee, all factors in the country have agreed that it is necessary to carry out a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. The program of this activity has also been adopted by the Council for the Social Order of the SFRY. Serious work on this awaits us.

It is not a good thing that in the public, at the very beginning of the work, the illusion is created about there being a division into those who are for the "status quo" and those who are in favor of radical changes. Nobody can in advance decide one way or the other.

The documents of the long-term economic stabilization program have touched on some issues of the sociopolitical system, above all of production relations, which, after all, are the basis of the political system. Thus, we have opted for a very responsible social work, for the critical reexamination of the functioning of the political system.

Attempts should be made to provide answers to the question of the causes of dissatisfaction about the functioning of the system. It is our inconsistency in implementation or weaknesses in the practice which certainly exists, or is it the bad concretization of the constitutional orientations, some unsuccessful systemic solutions, weaknesses in the electoral law, and such like?

Socialism, self-management, equality, federal order -- these are the inviolable achievements that cannot for a single moment be called into question. Everything else should be in the service of these goals of socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia, the federal community of equal nations and nationalities. This is responsible work which should be carried out with the involvement of all specialized and political forces, with the great commitment of all the subjects of our society.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

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[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's international position and prestige will depend to a considerable extent on the implementation of the economic development resolution and the country's economic policy in 1984.

This was stressed today in Belgrade at the session of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber, which discussed the foreign policy aspect of this draft resolution and Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with other countries next year.

At the international level conditions for the development of the Yugoslav economy and its revival are assessed as more favorable and this should be exploited in the best possible way, it was said at the committee session chaired by Gojko Sekulovic, deputy chairman of the committee. This year Yugoslavia has successfully fulfilled all its obligations to other countries, it was noted at the committee session. It was also said that in implementing the socioeconomic development plan, support from abroad is counted on next year too.

The delegates of the committee presented the view that it is necessary to make specific the parts of the draft resolution that refer to the price policy and to creating a unified self-managing Yugoslav foreign exchange market as this would also greatly facilitate the business activity of Yugoslav businessmen with other countries. In this connection criticism was directed at the frequent unorganized and disunited activity by Yugoslav businessmen abroad and the phenomena of parallelism. There should be a qualitative change in Yugoslavia's ventures abroad and the network of its business representatives should be better organized.

The session positively assessed the increase in exports, in particular to the convertable currency market. It was stated in this context that next year the economy should be oriented toward incentives for exports and increase in the foreign exchange inflow, alongside with greater use of domestic rather than imported raw materials.

At its session today the committee adopted the report of the Yugoslav delegation at the 69th regular session of the International Labor Organization and the platform for Yugoslavia's participation in the work of the 22d FAO general conference. The committee also discussed the proposed changes and supplements to the part of the federal budget concerning the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs. Within the framework of the Yugoslav Assembly's cooperation with representational bodies of other countries, the committee also discussed the forthcoming visit of an SFRY Assembly delegation to the People's Republic of Poland.